BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1852.....NO. 52.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$0 50
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

P. H. ALBERTSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [Aug. 27, 1852—50-4t

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 9v8-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C, June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia. Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid March 26th, 185 ? 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Polley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N.C. March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, viz:

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. **HOWARD & PEDEN.** WM. N. PEDEN.

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE. Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to receive BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER. Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT. April 16, 1852 32-tf

JUST RECEIVED, (30 days from New York,) 100 prs Gents' Prunell and Linen Congress Gaiters, suitable for the season.

Also, a fine assortment of Children Shoes, for sale at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store.

July 9. JONES & GARDNER.

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.

Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN

WANTED,—5000 POUNDS *PURE* BEESWAX, for which the highest market price will be paid, by Aug. 20th B. S. KOONCE.

BLUE AND WHITE COTTON YARN, Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Jeans, Tickings, Denims, Stripes, Calico, Gingham, Linen, Gambroons, Cassimeres, &c., continually on hand, and for sale by B. S. KOONCE. Aug. 20.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.

M. McINNIS. May 14

BEESWAX FOR SHIPPING.—We want 4,000 lbs. of Beeswax for export, and will pay *cash*—the highest market price. Apply at the Candle Factory, Market-st.

M. McINNIS. Aug. 13 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potasse; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorrhoids, Prolapsus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.

Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

PURE GINGER WINE.

PURE Jamaica Ginger has long been celebrated by the Medical Faculty, both in Europe and America as the most grateful stimulant and carminative which can be given to the human system.

In cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulent Cholic, and feeble state of the alimentary canal, it has no rival. It promotes digestion, counteracts Dysentery, and all disarrangements of the bowels, relieving Rheumatism, Incipient Gout, and naturally increasing the flow of animal spirits, and invigorating the whole system. For sale by L. N. BARLOW, j30 [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy] Granite Row, Front st.

IMPROVED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, FOR SALT, HARD, OR SOFT WATER.—This Soap has powerful cleansing properties, which readily remove Oil, Paint, Dirt, &c., from every description of goods, without injury to them. It is superior to any other Soap for washing woolen goods, as it prevents their *fulling*, and leaves them entirely free from gummy and resinous substances usually left in them when common family or rosin Soaps are used. It is the best Family and Toilet Soap now in use, and *fifty per cent.* cheaper, for all domestic uses than any other Soap. For sale by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front st. [Com. and N. C. Tel. copy.] j30

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Buckboards, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Baileys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the most neat and workmanlike manner. ISAAC WELLS. Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852. 45-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—

All hogs Soap 4 50 hogs Coffee soap 4 bbls Soft Soap

General Notices.

TAXES!—TAXES!!—TAXES!!!

THE undersigned, as one of the sureties of E. E. HUSSEY, late Sheriff of Duplin county, hereby notifies those who owe Taxes that he is authorized by his co-securities to collect the same, and that he will attend at the following times and places for that purpose, to wit:

At Island Creek Muster Ground	Monday,	Sept'r 6th.
House of Jas. T. Johnson, Rockfish District,	Tuesday,	" 7th.
Strickland's Depot	Wednesday,	" 8th.
Warsaw	Thursday,	" 9th.
Faison's Depot	Friday,	" 10th.
Jas. Winders', Wolfscrape Dist.	Saturday,	" 11th.
Thos. Dail's, Glisson's District	Monday,	" 13th.
Mrs. Barfield's, Albertson's "	Tuesday,	" 14th.
Sarecta	Wednesday,	" 15th.
Snatchett	Thursday,	" 16th.
Mrs. Grant's, Cypress Creek Dist.	Friday,	" 17th.
Kenansville	Saturday,	" 18th.

All persons who fail to pay their Taxes in their respective Districts, at the times and places specified above, may expect to find me proceeding to force the collection of the same, without any delay. JOHN B. HUSSEY.

Duplin county, Aug. 27, 1852 50-3t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CAPE Fear Lands, situated on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, opposite White Hall, Bladen county.

300 Acres of River Lowland, of which 50 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The balance of the 300 acres is fresh, uncleared woodland, believed to be equal to any in the State for the raising of corn. Also, 50 Acres of good upland—cleared, all under good fence, &c.

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, cut. Timber enough on the premises to pay the purchase money; all near the River.

Two good inland swamps, easily drained, containing about 200 Acres very good land. A good Mill Seat near the river, the dam of which has just been commenced.

A comfortable dwelling, with out-houses, all in good, comfortable order. WM. L. MOORE. August 27, 1852 50-3m

VALUABLE LOCATION FOR SALE.

AT FAIR BLUFF, N. C. I will sell my entire plantation, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES more or less, including about one-fourth of Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, and on both sides of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, or in lots to suit purchasers. Any persons wishing a place for mercantile purposes, probably cannot better themselves on the line of the Road from Wilmington to Manchester. The health of the place is equal to any on the line. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

A. F. POWELL. Columbus co., Aug. 27th, 1852 50-3m*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM Rev. G. M. Gibbs, on Black River, New Hanover County, on the night of the 15th instant, a Bay Horse, with his right hind leg white half up to his knee—long tail, and racks under the saddle. He was purchased from a drover, at Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. A suitable reward will be given to any person taking up said horse and informing the subscriber at Gravelly Hill, N. C.

August 27-51w2t. J. S. H. BEATTY.

Carolinian copy 2 times, and send bill to this office immediately.

LOOK AT THIS.

HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

BLACKSMITH WORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs those in want of work in the BLACKSMITH LINE, that he is prepared to execute the same with the utmost despatch. He will pay particular attention to all kinds of Mill work, repair and put up Steam Engines, repair Steam Boilers, and Ship work, &c. &c. All Mill work will be warranted.

He may be found at the Shop of L. Wood, at the foot of Mulbury street.

Refer to P. K. Dickinson, Thos. M. Gardner, O. G. Parsley, W. W. Pierce, Col. McRae, Dr. Anderson, and Mill owners generally. SAM'L BURTT. Wilmington, N. C., July, 9th, 1852 44-6m

GUANO! GUANO!

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the latest importations, and of superior quality, which I will sell at the lowest market price, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Patagonia Guano, Bone Dust, Building and Agricultural Lime. For sale at the lowest market rates, by WM. ROBINSON, No. 4 & 6 Bollingsworth st., near Pratt st. wharf, June 25, '52—42-3m] Baltimore, Md.

GUNS, GUNS—Just received, and for sale, a large supply of genuine ENGLISH GUNS, made expressly to order. POLLEY & HART. June 10 40-3m

$70 REWARD.

I WILL give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me or to the Jailor of New Hanover county, for JESSE HOLLY, who broke Jail on the night of the 31st of May last. He was convicted at our last Superior Court for the crime of Arson. HOLLY is a light mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, straight light hair, tolerably well made, speaks quick and clear, and has a countenance, having the look of a rogue.—Twenty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the Jailor of the aforesaid county, of SAMUEL A. WOODSON, who broke Jail at the same time with Holly; he was charged with Highway Robbery. Woodson is about 40 years old, 6 feet 2 or 3 inches high, spare built, black hair, dark eyes, has a scar on his left wrist, stoops forward, and speaks gross.

JOHN F. PENNELL, Sheriff of New Hanover county. Wilmington, N. C., June 3d, 1852 39-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address

D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,) July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.

A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE. May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
AT PORT DEPOSIT, Md.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and on the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.

J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN. Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H. R. Toon, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

S. B. FORD, Agent. Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver; extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS. Feb. 27, 1852 26-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an application made to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, held in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday in September next, for the opening and holding Elections in Middle Sound District in said county. August 10th, 1852 49-3t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF DUPLIN.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1852.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that hereafter the State Docket shall be called for trial on Monday of the term; that the parties be recognised and the witnesses summoned to appear on Monday.

Ordered further, that where the parties are now recognized for their appearance on Thursday, the Clerk shall issue notice for them to appear on Monday.

Ordered, that publication be made, that those interested may govern themselves accordingly.

Teste, S. GRAHAM, Clerk. Kenansville, Aug. 5, 1852 49-6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Department of the Interior for the re-issuing to me of Bounty Land Warrants No 14,627, for 40 acres, the original having been burnt when my dwelling was distroyed by fire on the 18th of June last. JOHN GREER. Duplin County, 22d, July, 1852. 47-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Lott Croom vs. Jesse J. Moore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendent in this case is absent from this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, and Alexander McRae, President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, having been summoned as garnishee in this case, notice is hereby given to the defendent, that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington on the second Monday of September next, and plead answer or demur to said writ, the same will be taken pro confesso and the property in the garnishees hands condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiffs demand.

Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Wilmington, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1852.

July 23—46-6t.] L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—June Term, 1852.

IT is considered by the Court, that the rule by which the order in which the dockets shall be taken up, be rescinded, and it is ordered as one of the general rules of this Court, that hereafter, the cases on the State docket shall be first tried, and when that docket shall be concluded, the Court will proceed with the trial of the cases on the appeal docket, and the cases on these two dockets being disposed of, the Court will then hear the causes on the regular trial docket.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk. July 22d.—[46-tc] [Herald and Com. copy weekly.]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by the 15th of August, as money must be had.

THOMAS C. CRAFT, Market Street. July 8, 1852 259-2t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, his negro man HENRY, and JENNY his wife. Henry is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs from 160 to 170 pounds; has small eyes; speaks slow, and has rather a down look when spoken to. I cannot tell what clothes he had on when he left. Jenny is a very likely girl; rather yellow complexioned; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that they are lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne county, near the line of the three counties. The girl was raised on Saracta, and they may be gone there.

I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars for the return of Henry, or for his confinement in any Jail in the three counties; and a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the above Jails.

All letters upon the subject to be addressed to WM. P. HOBBS, June 28, '52—43-3m] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N.C.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD, Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN, Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

Schools.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 13th of September. Thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of a Classical and complete English education, including the Latin, Greek and French languages; Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, with the use of maps and globes; Algebra, Plane and Spherical Geometry, Surveying, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, History, English Grammar and Composition, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic and Moral Science.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For the primary branches of English, including Arithmetic	$6 00
All the higher branches of English, Mathematics, and the French language	12 00
The Classics, with Lectures on the same	18 00

Good boarding can be had conveniently at from $5 to $6 per month. It is desired that all students intending to enter during the session, be present at the opening of the same.

L. G. WOODWARD, Principal. Richlands, Onslow co., Aug. 9, 1852 50-5t*

Jacksonville Male and Female Seminary.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the supervision of able and competent teachers. No pains will be spared on the part of the Trustees to supply, and at all times keep supplied the Academy, both Male and Female Departments, with all the necessary appurtenances belonging to such an Institution. And from the encouragement the School has heretofore met with, they have thought proper to make a considerable deduction in the fees for tuition, which will be as follows:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	In lower branches, Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Higher branches, Grammar, Arithmetic	10 00
3d "	With Algebra, Greek and Latin	12 50
4th "	With lectures on all the higher branches	16 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1st Class.	Spelling, Reading, &c.	$6 00
2d "	Writing, Mathematics	10 00
3d "	Including Philosophy, & all higher branches	12 50
	French, Latin, Greek	15 00
	Music on Piano with use of Instrument	15 00
	Music on Guitar	10 00
	Painting and Drawing	4 00
	Embroidery in needle-work	2 50

Good board can be obtained in respectable families in the village and vicinity, from $5 to $8 per month.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Pres't. A. J. MURRELL, Sec'y. July 16 45-tf

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes	12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics	18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees. March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least thirty pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.

N. M. NIXON, President of the Board of Trustees. Academy, Sept. 16, 1851.

P. S.—It is desired that all students intending to enter during the session, be present at the opening of the same.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a lettter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papsoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c., THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C, Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga, December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

A liberal discount will be made to Dealers. July 29, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Illus Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz. Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist. April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 dos. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 dos. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 dos. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common bretherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

Annual Assessment of Town Property.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice of intention to apply to the next Legislature for a Law authorizing an annual assessment, or valuation of Town property, which we think is an important movement, and well worthy of consideration. Where assessments are made at long intervals of time, great injustice may arise in the matter of taxation: as, for instance, a case has been mentioned to us where at the assessment before the last, a lot with buildings on it, was valued at a certain amount, the value depending chiefly upon the improvements. A fire came and swept the buildings, yet until the time for a new assessment came round, the naked lot was subject to taxation in accordance with the valuation attached to it when improved. When the time for the next assessment arrived, the lot was still in the condition in which the fire left it, and so valued; and although now covered by valuable buildings worth thousands of dollars, it still pays taxes as an unimproved lot, and will do so until re-assessed.

Many such cases must necessarily arise in the progress of a growing town; and thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property, sharing in the advantages and protection of municipal government, be in a great mesure exempted from its burdens, which are thus thrown with greater severity upon the remainder. We have not noticed how the matter stand in our towns and smaller cities; but we see that in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other larger cities, the system of annual assessment is universal.

There may be objections of which we are not aware, and which our experience has not been sufficient to suggest to us, and we should be willing to hear them; and if at all important, to give them a place in our columns; but as the matter now stands, with all the lights before us, we are strongly in favor of annual assessments for the purposes of town taxation for town uses.

Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.

A controversy with the management of this or any other of our public improvements, is opposed alike to our interest and our inclination; and we have no desire to engage in a business, which can result in advantage to neither of the parties; and which, while awaking feelings of a personal nature against ourselves, must necessarily injure the Company by creating a distrust of its final success.—Need we say that both of these things are consummations devoutly to be avoided. It may therefore be well believed, that in any remarks we have made in regard to the Cape Fear & Deep River Co., we have been actuated only by a sense of duty, and a full conviction of the truth of the few positions we have assumed; positions assumed quietly and modestly, and enforced by a very few remarks,—not, if we recollect aright, occupying in all, a third of one column in the Daily Journal, and by no means calculated to "flutter the Volsci," or in plain terms, excite Mr. Thompson, the Engineer of the Company, to the extent which they have done; and for which we cannot account, on any other supposition than that there are some private griefs that we know not of, or that Mr. Thompson imagined that the remarks proceeded from some source more hostile to him than the real one.

We find in the Commercial of last Tuesday, a certificate from highly respectable and honorable gentlemen, Directors and President of the Company, giving their opinion in favor of Mr. Thompson's business competence and energy. The *word* of these gentlemen upon a question of fact, would end the matter; but their *opinion* in this case, is simply that of any other six respectable and intelligent gentlemen; worthy of careful consideration, but by no means conclusive—since others have the same official sources of information, and can judge of the present state of the work for themselves, with the advantage of having their judgments free from the bias of personal friendship, which will, unconsciously to themselves, affect the judgments of gentlemen who have been in such intimate personal relations to-with Mr. Thompson.

As for Mr. Thompson's long letter, we do not intend, under present circumstances, at least, to pay any attention to it, farther than to remark upon the unnecessary incivility, and uncalled for and unjustifiable rudeness of the language in which he alludes to the article from this paper. *We* are never guilty of such folly; and although, as this case abundantly proves, we know how to make the galled jade wince, we need not descend from our propriety to do it.—Mr. T. says that the certificate of the Directors "sufficiently refutes the calumnies perpetrated against me in the columns of the Journal. But as I have indicated an intention in my reply to those charges, (which the Editors of the Journal had not the fairness to publish,) to make a statement of facts," etc. Now there have been *no* calumnies against Mr. Thompson in the columns of the Journal, and we repeat what we said on a former occasion, that respect for Mr. Thompson and for ourselves alike prevented our publishing the abusive rigmarole which he dignifies by the name of a reply, and which he has sent to almost every paper in the State. A judicious friend at his elbow would have advised its suppression, or would at least have told him that it is not usual for Editors to publish communications personally disrespectful to themselves, but like other men, expect to be treated with common civility.

But we have done with this ungrateful task, and shall not recur to the subject, unless forced to do so, by attacks upon ourselves, wherein mere expressions of opinion are characterized as calumnies. Should such a thing occur, we will not, perhaps, be found so unprepared to defend our position, nor so uninformed upon the subject under discussion as might be supposed; we certainly shall not stop until we have gone through with the whole affair.

ONE OF THE BEETS.—L. H. B. Whittaker, Esq., of Enfield, Halifax County, has sent us two beets, one weighing over 16, the other over 12 pounds. The 16 pounder is a good stout, sound and solid vegetable, of portly dimensions, and looks like it might feed an army or a mass meeting.

We should have acknowledged Mr. Whittaker's courtesy sooner, but that the beets accidentally got astray, and did not reach us until this week. They do raise great corn and beets up the railroad.

☞Gen. Armstrong, of the Union, has at length been selected, by a vote of both Houses, public printer for the legislative and executive branches of the

"Public Plunder" "The Division of the Spoils," etc.

These are favorite expressions, both with politicians and the super-virtuous persons who hold politicians in supreme horror. An article in an exchange before us begins thus:—"The Presidential election involves an amount of public plunder equal to fifty-two millions per year." That is as much as to say that the whole revenue of the United States is plunder—that the various salaries paid to officers for the actual discharge of necessary duties are also plunder—that the amount required for the support of the Army and Navy is plunder, and so on. Now even putting as plunder the salaries paid to all officers appointed by any new administration, and all the contracts at their disposal, it would not amount to one half of the sum mentioned.

The great majority of officers on the civil and diplomatic list of the United States are inadequately paid. It will not be contended that the President can dispense the hospitalities expected from his position, or reciprocate those of the foreign diplomates and make any thing off his salary, or that men competent to be Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States could not make more than four or five thousand dollars a year by practice, or that a first class lawyer would leave the bar to go on the District Court Bench at two thousand dollars a year. The real spoils and plunder of the Treasury occur through fraudulent contracts and from the allowance of such abominations as Galphin and Gardner claims, and other undue exertions of power, or swervings from justice on the part of those under authority. The disbursing the revenues of the United States does not necessarily or properly imply either plunder or spoils. The fact that such things occur under an administration is strong proofs that a change, and a complete one is required.

There can be no doubt of the influence exerted through the medium of executive patronage, nor that much corruption is creeping into the disbursement of public moneys, nor that the vast body of politicians by trade are simply hunting after the loaves and fishes. But for all that, the loose and exaggerated form of expression that designates the whole revenue as "public plunder," and all the salaries paid to U. S. officers as "the division of the spoils" is simply foolish.

SHORT AND SWEET.—In the Senate, on the 26th ult, the Committee on Finance reported an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, providing for the payment of extraordinary expenses incurred in executing the laws of the United States, not otherwise specifically provided for. Mr. SUMNER, the Abolition Senator from Massachusetts, moved to add to the amendment—

Provided that no such allowance shall be made for expenses incurred in the execution of the fugitive slave law, which law is hereby repealed.

Mr. SUMNER made a four hours' speech in support of his amendment. When he had concluded, Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, rose and said:

Mr. President—The ravings of a maniac are sometimes dangerous, but the howlings of a puppy are always harmless; and then sat down.

SUMNER's amendment was rejected by a vote of 47 to 4—CHASE, HALE, SUMNER and WADE making the 4.

Abolition slanders against Gen. Pierce are circulated by Southern newspapers, after they have ceased to find any warrant from common sense, or any justification in common decency.—*Journal.*

If the above is intended to apply to the Herald, we pronounce it false.—*Herald.*

It is for the Herald's own feelings to assure it whether or not the cap fits, and whether it has a right to wear it; and for the people to decide between us upon the decency and propriety of the Abolition onset against Gen. Pierce, in which we deeply regret to see the Herald bear a part, which is unworthy of its standing as a Southern newspaper.

Of one thing, however, the Herald may rest content. *Such* a mode of reply as it has adopted, is well calculated to fix and strengthen the charge which it is intended to repel. It can neither weaken it nor do it away, and its employment goes far to strengthen the allusion made in the same article from which the extract in the Herald is taken, to the effect that the *brains* have been effectually knocked out of the slander, and its propagators seem to share in the misfortune whenever they touch it.

"I have had occasion to say heretofore, that I would not support any man for the Presidency who does not believe slavery to be an unmitigated evil, and who will not use all the power which the Constitution and laws may place in his hands for its overthrow.—*John Van Buren at Syracuse in* 1848, *when he opposed Gen. Cass, the candidate of the Democratic party.*

John Van Buren, of New York, entered into a history of the compromises. He expressed his belief that the constitution secured the right of the south to recover fugitives, and that the constitution must be lived up to.—*Report of Mr. Van Buren's speech at the recent Pierce and King jubilee at Hillsboro', New Hampshire.*

The difference will be thus seen between the same man acting in opposition to the National Democratic party, and acting with it; and it will be seen at a glance whether Pierce has gone to the Free Soilers, or the Free Soilers to Pierce. The Fugitive Slave Law is the only part of the Compromise scheme which can enter into future politics; and in becoming a supporter of Gen. Pierce, Van Buren becomes a supporter of the Fugitive Slave Law. The full report of John Van Buren's speech is strong and emphatic upon this point.

☞Among the letters read at the late Democratic Mass Convention at Hillsboro', New Hampshire, is the following from Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, a statesman who went into retirement rather than sacrifice his national principles, or abate one jot or tittle of the high ground which he had taken in defence of the rights of the South, while a member of the United States Senate:

BINGHAMPTON, Aug. 16, 1852.

My Dear Sir—Your obliging note, inviting me, in behalf of the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire, to attend and address a grand mass convention of the democracy to be held at Hillsboro', the birth-place of Gen. Pierce, on the 19th instant, was duly received.

The invitation would have been accepted with alacrity but for the following reasons:—

On my return from public to private pursuits, I engaged in the business of my profession, and its demand upon my time seldom enables me to absent myself from its incidental duties.

I need not say, I trust, that it would afford me great satisfaction at all times, and especially now, to commune with the democracy of the Granite State upon the aspect of political affairs, so auspicious for the cause in which we are engaged. A son of New England myself, I should certainly experience much gratification in meeting my brethren upon an occasion which promises to be so replete with interest.—An admirer of bold and manly national doctrine, and the sworn enemy of sectarianism and fanaticism in any and every form, I would gladly exchange congratulations with the sons of New Hampshire upon the vigorous constitutional tone of the democratic platform, and upon the designation of one of their own number, whose history comes up to the standard of a democratic statesman, for the highest earthly honors. A hearty despiser of office seekers, I would fain point with triumphant pride to one who in his voluntary retirement from public affairs is sought by the American people, that they might wreath his brow with their choicest laurels. But, being unable to attend, I can only convey my kind regards to my democratic friends, and thank you sincerely for your complimentary remembrance.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
D. S. DICKINSON.

The Webster Meeting Last Tuesday Night.

We got up to the Court House a short time after the organization, and just as Col. John McRae, the chairman, was concluding his remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting. On motion of Col. Wm. E. Anderson, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare business, and in a short time the committee, consisting of R. H. Cowan, T. W. Brown, and J. A. Taylor, Esqs., reported through their chairman, Mr. Cowan, a series of resolutions denunciatory of both parties, and declaring it necessary to separate from them as at present organized; and also placing before the people the names of Daniel Webster and Wm. A. Graham. We do not recollect all the resolutions very exactly, however; but the foregoing are the important points.

Robert H. Cowan, Esq., being called upon, explained in a clear, able and logical address, his own position in regard to Gen. Scott, showing why he could not support him. Mr. C. took a rapid glance at the events of the last four years—the movements connected with the slavery agitation, and the passage of the compromise; dwelt upon the efforts of Fillmore and Webster in favor of that passage; spoke of the opposition to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law at the North, and the rallying of the abolitionists under a banner gotten up by Seward in New York, with this device. "Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and Winfield Scott, for President." That same banner was hoisted by the Pennsylvania Convention which nominated Gov. Johnston, and that same notorious "higher law" man bore it aloft in the canvass for Governor, and was defeated to the great satisfaction of the Southern people, Whigs and Democrats. Mr. Vinton of Ohio, while a candidate for Governor in that State, hoisted the same banner. All this Gen. Scott knew—he knew that while all good men and patriots were throwing themselves into the breach for the defence of the constitution, and the maintainance of the law, his own great name was used by the enemies of both, and yet he was silent;—from *him* the Fugitive Slave Law received no support—the law-breakers no rebuke, nor their use of his name any contradiction. To please these people, he was silent, and they rewarded him by the nomination, against the protest of the whole South. Can that South support Gen. Scott?

When Mr. Cowan had concluded, Mr. Loring was called upon, and we are told made a very good speech, which we did not hear, having overstayed our time in listening to the first speaker. The meeting broke up about 10 o'clock. There was from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons at one time in the room,—not all Webster men, of course,—but among these latter we noticed many of the most working and influential Whigs in town.—We cannot calculate the result of the movement, nor were we present save as a spectator, but the meeting certainly gave evidence of a deep and earnest feeling of opposition to Gen. Scott, among serious and earnest and reflecting members of the Whig party—men who do not recklessly assume such positions, nor lightly abandon them.

Graham on Scott.

As a portion of the political history of the times, we publish the letter addressed by Mr. Graham Scott Vice Presidential candidate, to Mr. Loring editor of the Webster and Graham paper in Wilmington, and we beg to call the careful attention of our readers to it.

HILLSBOROUGH, August 24, 1852.

Thomas Loring, Esq., Editor of the Commercial:

Sir—I have not seen a recent number of your paper, but learn, through the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that you have placed at the head of your columns the name of the Hon. Daniel Webster for President, with mine for Vice President. While I am gratefully sensible of the compliment you design to myself by this course, and do not doubt your disposition to deal with the entire subject in a spirit of candor, I deem it proper to declare, publicly, that it does not meet my approbation.

To this I am impelled by two considerations.

First. Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency by the convention which assembled at Baltimore, after a declaration of principles which, I believe, meets the approbation of the country. By the same body I was, in like manner nominated for the Vice Presidency. Both of these candidates have accepted the nominations, with the principles declared by the convention as the rule of their action on the subjects embraced in them. Good faith and honor, therefore, require, that after such acceptance on my part, I shall not sanction the use of my name on any other ticket.

But, secondly, I understand that your objection to Gen'l Scott consists mainly in the apprehension that he will not do justice to the South, by a faithful adherence to the compromise of 1850. On that point I have this statement to make: I arrived in Washington, upon the invitation of President Fillmore to the Navy Department, on the last day of July, 1850. On that day the "omnibus" bill, so called, reported by Mr. Clay from the committee of thirteen, was rejected, and the whole subject of dispute was thrown open for agitation anew. I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary of War, in which situation he continued for several weeks; and happening to take lodgings at the the same hotel, I was in daily and intimate intercourse with him from that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its various provisions, in separate bills. No one, in my sphere of acquaintance, felt more deeply the importance of the crisis, none exhibited more zeal in behalf of these measures, by arguments and persuasion among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was averted by their final passage than did he. Such was his conduct, while the contest raged and it was doubtful on which side victory would incline, in Congress or in the country. If others, who, seeing the subject in a different light, at that time opposed this adjustment, or looked upon it with disfavor or indifference, have since brought their minds to sanction or acquiesce in it, it is cause for congratulation; but history will not perform her office if she fails to enumerate Gen. Scott among the firmest friends of this national pacification in its hour of trial. I, at least, cannot consent, by my silence, to seemingly approve the discrimination made by you to his prejudice, on a national question where he was equally zealous with myself, and more influential; and I know no safer criterion for the future observance of the compromise, than the decisive and manly part taken in its enactment.

To avoid all cavil or misconstruction, I add, that fully appreciating the great talents and services of Mr. Webster, no one would have accorded to him a more zealous support than myself, had he been the nominee of the convention.

Thanking you for the kindness and confidence manifested towards me,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

Will our readers be kind enough to remark, that Mr. Graham refers to the "Omnibus" bill reported by Mr. Clay from the Committee of thirteen—that it was *that* bill—*that* scheme of adjustment, for the passage of which General Scott was so anxious.—And will they still farther be good enough to remember that the Fugitive Slave Law was neither part nor parcel of that bill, nor entered in any form or shape into that scheme of adjustment, but was introduced by Mr. Mason of Virginia, as a totally independent measure. Now, the territorial adjustment—the admission of California, and the dismemberment of Texas are looked upon at the South as unjust, and calculated to enure altogether to the benefit of the North, and the Fugitive Slave Law is the only measure having any reference to Slavery, passed by the long session of 1849-50, which is looked upon by the South as approaching to justice. Gov. Graham does not assert that Gen. Scott was in favor of the Fugitive Law introduced by Mr. Mason of Virginia, and which was finally insisted upon by the South. Neither Mr. Graham nor any other man, who knows anything about the matter, and has any regard for truth, or any respect for himself, *can* so assert, for he was not.

When it is asserted that Gen. Scott was in favor of the compromise, it means simply that he was in favor of Mr. Clay's compromise. *That* compromise contained every element of injustice to the South, and did *not* contain any offset in the way of a Fugitive Slave Law.

☞Two persons named Freeman and Daniels broke out of the Jail of Marion District, S. C., on the 21st ultimo, and made their escape. Freeman was in prison under a peace warrant, and Daniels under sentence for manslaughter. They have not yet been

Scott—Webster Fusion—The Fayetteville Observer and Patterson.

Although much given to undue [illegible] our opponents—at least so "Junius" of the Goldsboro' Patriot thinks—we feel it necessary now and then, to show up their [illegible], and to correct their misrepresentations in a manner that hurts like applying caustic to a sore; and, strange as it may seem, we are not met by them in the spirit with which they should meet our praiseworthy efforts for their reform. The actual cantary, we fear, is the only thing that will cure some of our Scott cotemporaries of their disposition to misrepresent the Democratic party and its candidate, and enable them to get over their itching to coalesce and ally themselves with Abolitionists in their attacks upon Gen. Pierce.

The Fayetteville Observer smarts, and it does not like with what it is pleased to denominate our *lectures* to our brethren of the press upon the subject of editorial fairness and justice; and the Observer further requests us to practice what we preach, and cites as an instance of unfairness on our part, the fact that, immediately on meeting with a letter from Wade, of Ohio, denying the report about Gen. Scott's having told him that he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery, we published a paragraph, stating the fact of Wade's having made such denial. This was all that justice and fairness required us to do; for if the Observer which is so anxious about publishing Wade's letter, would only take the trouble, or, in fact, be fair enough to publish the *whole*, instead of a short paragraph, it would see that Wade did write a letter to Tilden, which he says must have been misunderstood. It could not have been misunderstood if there had not been something in it that would lead to misunderstanding. Moreover, there is as yet no proof that Tilden has not been electioneering with *some* letter from Wade, commending Scott to the Abolitionists. It will all come out, depend upon it, long before the Fayetteville Observer begins to "practice what *it* preaches."

And again, in another piece in the same issue,—that of the 19th, the Observer once more accuses us of unfairness, because we don't publish the whole letter of Mr. Mapp, a Scott elector in Virginia. The next thing we suppose will be to expect us to publish all the editorial matter of the Observer, and all its abolition allies against Gen. Pierce. We beg however, to decline *that* task in advance—we do not wish to shock the moral sense of our readers too much, so there is no use asking. A piece went the rounds of the press, headed A Thrilling Dialogue, or some such thing, in which it was stated that Mr. Mapp, being questioned by Mr. Wise, stated that he had been present at a discussion in New Hampshire between Hale and Pierce, at which Pierce said that if a collision should occur between the North and South, and Hale should attempt to lead an army against the South, he would have to do so over his—Pierce's—dead body, or something to that effect.

The account of this dialogue was denied, and Mr. Mapp wrote a long electioneering letter to the Richmond Enquirer, giving his (Mapp's) notions about Gen. Pierce; and also stating what he (Mapp) *did* say at the "thrilling dialogue" in question as follows:

"In 1844 or '45, Mr. Pierce said in his speech upon the occasion I have referred to, that he did not think Hale's party could mean what they said; that is, to effect the abolition of slavery by force of arms; and if they did, he was sure every good citizen would be willing—at least he would—to lay down his dead body to protect the Constitution."—*Mr. Mapp's correction and reiteration of the "thrilling dialogue."*

This is *every word* of Mr. Mapp's letter having reference to the matter in dispute, and the Observer *knows* it.

The Observer concludes by asking when the Journal will deliver its next lecture on fairness and justice. If we thought there was any chance for reformation in its case, we would preach to it right away; but it is a hardened sinner, and we would lose our labor, as did some Saint in olden days, who preached to the fishes.

☞The steamship Falcon arrived at New Orleans on the 26th, with San Francisco dates to the 1st.—She brings $300,000 in gold, and reports the arrival of the Oregon at Panama with $2,000,000. The Ohio brings the treasure of the Oregon to N. York.

The news from the mining districts of California is generally favorable. The opposition to the Chinese had pretty much subsided, and they are flocking in in large numbers. There are accounts of Indian disturbances, but fewer of outrages among the whites. The crops promised an abundant harvest. Strong movements are made to establish telegraph lines between San Francisco and the various principal points in the State, and it is thought that they will be successful.

Advices from Sidney, New South Wales up to 30th March, had been received at San Francisco.—They say that there was a speedy prospect of the independence of Australia. All the initiatory steps had been taken for that purpose, and a declaration of independence was shortly expected. This report, and the movement it indicates, is altogether premature. Australia will not be ready for independence for years to come—nor could she achieve it with her limited population, nor maintain it with her undeveloped resources.

The only news from Oregon is that the Democrats have carried the Legislature by a handsome majority.

INQUEST.—On Saturday last Coroner Conoley held an inquest over the body of a negro man, belonging to John Walker, Esqr., who was accidentally drowned in the river a day or two before. Verdict accordingly, we presume. He was quite old.

Freshet in Georgia.

The Georgia papers are filled with accounts of the recent freshet which has done so much damage throughout that State and South Carolina. At Augusta, on Sunday, the Savannah River rose to the height of the great flood of 1840. Two hundred feet of the Augusta bridge were carried away—the city was flooded—houses floated—goods were damaged and property destroyed to an immense extent. Hamburg, on the opposite side of the river suffered even more. No part of the city was uncovered,—and in some parts, the water reached the second story of the houses. The crops in the up-country have suffered very severely, and any number of bridges have gone by the board.

A PRIVATE WORD!—Our circulation has quite largely increased within the past three or four months, but we are, by no means, "done taking in."
Raleigh Register.

We should think not, judging from the Abolition certificates in your paper; but we do think the late campaign might have shown you that the people are not so easily "taken in," politically, as you had been led to suppose.

GREAT FRESHET.—We learn from the Charleston papers of last Monday morning, that on Sunday there was an unprecedented rise in the Broad and Congaree rivers. Six hundred feet of trestle work on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad had been washed away; also the Broad river Bridge. The Saluda Bridge was in great danger. The Congaree Bridge was still standing, but expected to go that night or Monday. We understand that passengers in the boat report the stoppage of mails and passengers on account of the carrying away of bridges in

Agreeable to previous [illegible] Journal.

Agreeable to previous [illegible] a large meeting of the Democracy of New Hanover County was held at the Court House in Wilmington on Wednesday night, the 1st of September. On motion of Eli W. Hall, Esq., A. J. Grady, Esq., was called to the Chair, and David E. Bunting requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of Eli W. Hall, Esq., a Committee of three consisting of Messrs. E. W. Hall, W. C. Bettencourt, and John L. Holmes, was appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the meeting.—The Committee having retired, Robert Strange, Jr., was loudly called for, and entertained the meeting in a short but interesting speech, which was warmly applauded. The meeting was also ably addressed by John L. Holmes, Esq., whose remarks met with a hearty response from the meeting.

The Committee having returned, reported the following preamble and resolution, through Mr. Hall, who, having been previously called upon for a speech, entertained the audience for about twenty minutes, in a very agreeable and enthusiastic style.

WHEREAS, There is to be a grand Mass Meeting of the Democrats of North Carolina, at Goldsboro', on the 2d and 3d instant, for the reception of the Hon. Wm. R. King, the nominee of the Democratic party of the United States for the office of Vice President. *And whereas*, we deem it to be the duty of every Democrat to testify his respect for this distinguished son of the Old North State, as well as to give evidence of his zeal for the Constitution and the Union by laboring in the cause of their honored defender, Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, the pure patriot, the noble soldier, the able statesman, and the honest man. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New Hanover, a portion of Wm. R. King's former District, cordially approve of the Mass Meeting to be holden at Goldsboro', and will be largely represented there, to give him a cordial and hearty welcome.

The preamble and resolutions having been unanimously adopted, on motion of Robert Strange, Jr., Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of Vigilance, consisting of five persons from each Captain's District in the County of New Hanover. [The Committee will appear hereafter.]

No other business appearing before the meeting, thanks having been tendered its officers, and publication of its proceedings requested to be made in the Journal, the meeting adjourned.

A. J. GRADY, Chairman.

D. E. BUNTING, Secretary.

☞The River and Harbor Bill, including $20,000 for the Cape Fear, has passed both Houses, and of course will be signed by the President.

An Important Letter.

The Richmond Examiner of Friday says: "The political population of Richmond was thrown into a state of immense commotion and excitement yesterday, by the arrival of the last Boston Post. It appears that the Granite Club of Massachusetts held a meeting at Faneuil Hall a few nights ago. In its account of this meeting, the Post mentioned one "Judge Lyons of Virginia," as having been seated on the platform. Judge LYONS of Virginia turns out to be no other person than our JEMMY LYONS of Richmond—the Whig elector for the Eastern District of Virginia—the nominee of the innocent Mr. Thomas, and the favorite of the late Whig Convention,—the colleague of WM. BALLARD PRESTON.—This fact is made apparent by the following neat and proper note which appeared in the number of the Boston Post succeeding that in which it made a judge of our JEMMY.

"REVERE HOUSE, Aug. 21, 1852.

"Messrs. Editors—I perceive that in enumerating in your paper this morning, the names of the strangers who were upon the platform last night at Faneuil Hall, I am described as Judge Lyons of Virginia. I deem it proper, at once to say, therefore, lest it should be thought that I am conniving at an innocent mistake which gives me a title that I have no right to, that I am not a judge, but simply a member of the bar. I was honored with a seat upon that platform, as a mere spectator, by the kindness of the President and Committee of the Granite Club: and I take leave to say that I was a very highly gratified spectator, and only *regret that every man in the South could not hear and see all that I saw and heard in Faneuil Hall last night, and of the great meeting at Hillsborough, for they would then feel, I am sure, as I now do, that the Democratic party of New England is as sound upon the compromise question, and the constitutional rights of the South, as the South itself, and that the Union is safe in its keeping.* My friend, Mr. Reid, who was with me, desires me to disclaim also for him the title ascribed to him, as he is, like myself, a member of the bar.

Your ob't serv't, JAMES LYONS."

The wrath which this brief and simple note has already stirred up in this locality, is perfectly astonishing. The abuse which has been heaped upon James Lyons' head during the last twenty-four hours can only be measured by hogsheads. The only consolation found by the street politicians in this extremity, is the general declaration that they "*always knew James Lyons was a small potatoe*;"—which may be very true, but the innocent Thomas nominated him, and the late Whig Convention elected him to be the Whig State Elector at large, for all that,—and here is his opinion of their adversaries.—Mr. Lyons will not vote for Scott; and it is but justice to say he has always been consistent in his Southern politics, and that he is so now. Since the resignation of his electorship, he has been travelling in New England for the improvement of his mind; and he may already be regarded as a promising young Democrat.

The efforts which the Whig press and speakers are making, to alienate the confidence of the South from Gen. Pierce, and to transfer it to Mr. Seward, deserves and will receive the severest animadversions of the people. It is a new feature in Southern politics, to see candidates assailed by the testimony of men whom no jury in our Courts would believe on oath; and, after their testimony is falsified, to see the whole press of a party at the South, welcoming and exulting over a fresh batch of such contemptible affidavits as they have heralded to their readers in large type, for several days past.

Why is it that the abolitionists who figure in these depositions, are so bitter and vindictive in their hostility to Gen. Pierce, and so perseveing in supplying their whig allies at the South with perjury and scandal, to traduce his character; but because he has been ever the lion in their path, and the scourge of their cause in New Hampshire? And when before now, has a Southern party allied itself with abolitionists so unblushingly and so shamelessly, for any purpose, or against any person, as the Whig party have done in this recent effort to array the perjuries of men who slander our people, steal our slaves, and shoot down our citizens, against the contradictory testimony of a whole community of men who recognize the supremacy of law, and the supremacy of the Constitution?—*Richmond Enq.*

THE PORTS OF THE CANARY ISLANDS MADE FREE.—By a recent royal decree, all the ports of the Canary Islands are to be made free ports; and after the 10th of October, goods and provisions of all countries will be admitted under any flag at a duty of one per cent. on the invoice value, tobacco and corn excepted. The Government monopoly of tobacco is abolished, and that article, manufactured and in leaf, will pay a duty of from 1½d. to 10d. per lb., according to quality. Corn will continue subject to the present scales of duties.

M. Chevalier, in the Paris Journal des Debates, writes thus;

"At the present time the United States are the protectors, almost the sovereigns of entire America and it is possible that they may become its proprietors.—Without yielding much to the imagination, we may believe that in that hemisphere a gigantic power is growing, couched like a giant from the South Pole to the North Pole, and in that formidable attitude, overlooking at once the whole Old World—that is to say, on the East, Europe, and on the West, China and Japan. At this moment there is not a boy of fifteen in the United States who does not express it as an infallible event, just as the young Romans under Fabious and Paulus Emilius were convinced that they were marching to universal empire."

A man who cannot mind his own business is not fit

The Legislature.

The following is a list of the members elected to the Legislature of this State, on Thursday the 5th of August, 1852:

SENATE.

1st District, Pasquotank and Perquimons—T. F. Jones, whig.
2d District, Camden and Currituck—H. M. Shaw, dem.
3d District, Gates and Chowan—Henry Willey, whig.
4th District, Washington and Tyrrel—Chas. McCleese, whig.
5th District, Northampton, Thomas J. Person, democrat.
6th District, Hertford, R. G. Cowper, whig.
7th District, Bertie, Lewis Thompson, whig.
8th District, Martin, Daniel Ward, democrat.
9th District, Halifax, Andrew Joyner, whig.
10th District, Edgecombe—Henry T. Clarke, democrat.
11th District, Pitt, B. G. Albritton, whig.
12th District, Beaufort and Hyde—Riley Murray, whig.
13th District, Craven—Wm. H. Washington, whig.
14th District, Carteret and Jones—M. F. Arendell, whig.
15th District, Lenoir and Greene—James P. Speight, dem.
16th Democrat, New Hanover—James Kerr, democrat.
17th District, Onslow—George H. McMillan, democrat.
18th District, Duplin—B. W. Herring, democrat.
19th District, Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus—Thos. S. E. McDowell, democrat.
20th District, Cumberland—Alex. Murchison, democrat.
21st District, Sampson—Thomas Bunting, democrat.
22d District, Wayne—Curtis H. Brogden, democrat.
23d District, Johnston—William H. Watson, democrat.
24th District, Wake—Wesley Jones, democrat.
25th District, Nash—John H. Drake, democrat.
26th District, Franklin—James Collins, democrats.
27th District, Warren—Weldon N. Edwards, democrat.
28th District, Granville—N. E. Canaday, democrat.
29th District, Person—John W. Cunningham, democrat.
30th District, Orange—John Berry, democrat.
31st District, Chatham—William Albright, whig.
32d District, Moore and Montgomery—Angus R. Kelly, whig.
33d District, Robeson and Richmond—Walter L. Steele, whig.
34th District, Anson—P. Richardson, whig.
35th District, Randolph—W. B. Lane, whig.
36th District, Guilford—John H. Gilmer, whig.
37th District, Caswell—Elijah K. Withers, democrat.
38th District, Rockingham—George D. Boyd, democrat.
39th District, Mecklenburg and Union—Green W. Caldwell, democrat.
40th District, Cabarrus and Stanly—D. J. A. Palmer, w.
41st District, Rowan and Davie—John A. Lillington, w.
42d District, Davidson—Samuel Hargrave, d.
43d District, Stokes and Forsyth—P. Barrow, d.
44th District, Surry and Ashe—George Bower, d.
45th District, Iredell—George F. Davidson, w.
46th District, Lincoln—John F. Hoke, d.
47th District, Rutherford and Cleaveland—John G. Bynum, w.
48th District, Burke, Caldwell, &c.—Anderson Mitchell, whig.
49th District, Buncombe, &c.—N. W. Woodfin, w.
50th District, Haywood, &c.—W. H. Thomas, d.
28 Democrats and 22 Whigs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A. J. Dargan, w., Cary Tolson, independent w.
Ashe—B. C. Calloway, Southern Rights whig.
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, w., W. H. Tripp, whig.
Bertie—J. B. Cherry, w., S. B. Spruill, whig.
Bladen—J. G. McDugald, w.
Brunswick—H. H. Watters, w.
Buncombe—James Lowry, w., John A. Fagg, w.
Burke and McDowell—W. W. Avery, d., J. S. Erwin, w.
Cabarrus—W. S. Harriss, w, John Shimpock, w.
Caldwell—E. P. Miller, w.
Camden—Caleb Barco, w.
Carteret—Elijah Whitehurst, w.
Caswell—S. P. Hill, d., William Long, d.
Chatham—J. F. Rives, d., R. C. Cotten, d., Turner Bynum, w.
Cherokee—Charles M. Styles, Free Suffrage anti-Convention whig.
Chowan—H. W. Collins, w.
Cleaveland—A. W. Burton, d.
Columbus—Forney George, d.
Craven—R. A. Russell, d., C. B. Wood, d.
Cumberland—James C. Dobbin, d. Geo. W. Pegram, d.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, d.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, w., W. Harriss, whig.
Davie—B. S. Gaither, w.
Duplin—David Reid, d., W. E. Hill, d.
Edgecombe—William Norfleet, d., William Ellis, d.
Franklin—P. Hawkins, jr., d., W. K. Martin, d.
Gates—Mills H. Eure, w.
Green—J. S. Amis, w., Willie Perry, w., W. H. Lyon, d.
Guilford—Calvin Johnston, w., D. F. Caldwell, w., C. H. Wiley, w.
Halifax—R. H. Smith, w., J. D. Perkins, whig.
Haywood—Robert G. A. Love, d.
Henderson—John Baxter, w.
Hertford—W. L. Daniel, w.
Hyde—R. I. Wynne, independent whig.
Iredell—Dr. Adams, w., W. Turner, w., V. Teague, w.
Johnston—W. H. Sanders, w., Simon Godwin, w.
Jones—William P. Ward, d.
Lenoir—William Sutton d.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—William Lander, d., H. Sherrill, d., John H. Wheeler, d, James A. Caldwell, w.
Macon—Stephen Mundy, d.
Martin—A. S. Mooring, d.
Mecklenburg—W. Black, d., J. A. Dunn, d., Jno. Ingram, d.
Moore—William Barret, d.
Montgomery—Zebedee Russell, w.
Nash—J. W. Bryant, d.
New Hanover—Robert Strange, Jr., John A. Corbett, d's.
Northampton—J. B. Bynum, d., B. F. Lockhart, d.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, d.
Orange and Alamance—B. L. Durham, d., John F. Lyon, d., S. F. Phillips, w., Joshua Turner, Jr., w.
Pasquotank—G. W. Brooks, w.
Perquimons—Benj. Alberston, w.
Person—James Holeman, w.
Pitt—William J. Blow, independent whig, John I. Foreman, d.
Randolph—Jas. A. Long, w., Jesse Thornburgh, w.
Richmond—Daniel C. McIntyre, w.
Robeson—W. McNeill, d., Alford, w.
Rockingham—Alfred M. Scales, Jr., d., Alfred Reid, d.
Rowan—William A. Walton, d., Levi Trexler, w.
Rutherford—Ladson A. Mills, Southern Rights, and for Reid, C. J. Webb, w.
Sampson—A. B. Chesnut, d., ... Herring, d.
Stanly—Mr. Furr, w.
Surry and Yadkin—R. C. Hurycar, w., James Guinn, w., J. H. Dobson, d.
Stokes and Forsyth—Jas. E. Matthews, w., Henry Marshall, d., Jesse A. Waugh, d.
Tyrell—Jordan L. Jones, w.
Wake—R. M. Saunders, d., G. H. Wilder, d., William A. Allen, d.
Warren—Thos. H. Christmas, d., Mr. Williams, dem.
Washington—Charles Phelps, d.
Wilkes—L. B. Carmichael, w., C. L. Cooke, w.
Wayne—W. T. Dortch, d., Etheldred Sauls, d.
Yancey

The New Steamboat Law.

Below we present an abstract of the bill relative to the better protection of human life on Steamboats as it has been compiled from the bill itself. The bill is very long, covering 52 pages, and no doubt contains a number of holes through which the guilty will be able to crawl through:

The first section provides that no license shall be granted by any collector to a steamboat until he has sufficient evidence that the provisions of this act are complied with and if it be navigated without this license, the owners and the vessel itself shall be subject to the penalties contained in the second section of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 2d enacts that the inspectors of the hulls of steamers, and of boilers and engines, shall see that suitable precautions are taken against the danger of fire; that no license shall be granted unless the provisions of this act are complied with, or if any material likely to take fire from heated iron be placed at a less distance than 18 inches from the substance likely to cause ignition, unless a column of air or water intervene between the heated surface and the combustible material. But if the structure of steamers is such that those requirements cannot be complied with without great inconvenience, then the inspectors are allowed to vary therefrom, if they are satisfied it can be done with safety.

Sec. 3. Every steam vessel conveying passengers shall have three forcing pumps, with chambers 4 inches in diameter, one of which to be placed near the stern, one near the stem and one amidship, each having a well fitted hose two thirds the length of the vessel, each pump having a pipe to connect with it, which shall pass through the side of the vessel so as always to be able to supply it with water when afloat. But in steamers not exceeding 200 tons measurement two of the pumps may be dispensed with, and in those over 300 tons, and not exceeding 500 tons, one of the pumps may be dispensed with.

Sec. 4. Every passenger steam vessel shall have two boats, one a life boat, made of metal. Every vessel of more than 500 tons, and less than 800 tons shall have three life boats; every vessel of more than 800 tons, and less than 1500 tons, four life boats, and every vessel of more than 1500 tons, shall have six life boats; but steamers navigating rivers only are exempt from carrying more than one life boat, provided they have such other provisions for the preservation of life as satisfies the Inspectors.

Sec 5. Every vessel shall have a life preserver and float for each passenger, and 25 buckets and 5 axes. A vessel of 600 tons shall have five buckets and one axe for each 100 tons, decreasing as the tonnage increases—so that a vessel of 3500 tons may keep but three buckets for each 100 tons, and one axe for every five buckets. A sufficient means of escape from the lower to the upper deck shall be always at hand.

Secs. 7 and 8. No hemp shall be carried unless the bales are compactly pressed and well covered; neither shall any explosive burning fluids be carried as freight without license. The violation of these provisions incurs a penalty of $100 for each offence. Anybody putting on board explosive materials, without labelling it on the outside, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, or by 18 months imprisonment.

Sec. 9 provides that two inspectors shall be appointed in a district, one of whom shall judge of the hulls of steamers, and be called the Inspector of Hulls, the other the Inspector of Boilers, both to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon written demand of the master or owner they shall, once a year, inspect the hull and boiler of each vessel within their district, and see whether it can be navigated with due regard to the safety of passengers' lives. For this purpose they can subject the boilers to a moderate hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy themselves that all the pipes and tubes are of proper dimensions; that there is a suitable number of safety-valves and guage-cocks; a water-guage and steam guage, and that there is allowed metal fusible by the heat, in or upon the flue of each outside high pressure boiler. That, upon the examination of every vessel, they shall report to the commissioner of the district its seaworthiness, and whether proper provisions are made for extinguishing fire should it arise. Any man wishing to fill the situation of engineer shall undergo an examination before these inspectors, who, if they deem him competent, shall give him a certificate to that effect. They shall also examine pilots; any body feeling aggrieved by their decision may appeal to the supervising Inspector within 30 days; any master employing a pilot, and any pilot undertaking the duties of that situation, without first receiving the necessary certificate, shall forfeit $100 for each such offence. Besides the annual examination of steamers, an inspector may at any time examine such steamer as he thinks not sufficiently secured against accident, and probibit any further navigation with, until the repairs he recommends are made. His decision, however, to be revised by the local Board of Inspectors, and finally an appeal may be made to the Supervising Inspector. Inspectors have the power to summon witnesses, and may compel their attendance, as is done by courts of law. Pilots and mates are also obliged to assist them in making examinations.

Sec. 12. 13, and 14. If the master of a vessel shall, by any device, subject the boiler to a greater pressure than is allowed by certificate, it shall be held a misdemeanor, and may be fined $200, and imprisoned eighteen months. If the water fall below three inches above the flue, through the connivance, or otherwise, of the master, he and also the engineer, shall be liable to a fine of $100. All steam boilers shall be constructed of stamped plates, the material of which shall have been examined by the inspectors, in order that suitable metal may be used.

Sec. 20 provides that the President shall appoint nine Supervising Inspectors, who shall meet for consultation at least once a year, each inspector to have $1500 a year for his services, besides travelling expenses.

Sec. 21 and 22. The Supervising Inspectors shall see whether the local boards perform their duty, and if not, report them to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 25. Every master shall have two copies of his certificate, one to be hung up in a conspicuous place, for the passengers to see it, the other to retain himself.

Sec. 28. If from darkness, fog, &c, the pilot or engineer warns the master that further navigation is dangerous, the latter, by persisting, incurs the expense of any damage that may arise from consequent injury to passengers' baggage, &c.

Sec. 29. The Inspectors shall establish rules to be observed by vessels passing each other, which masters are bound to obey, under a penalty of $30.

Sec. 31. The Collector of Customs for the district shall receive from the owners of vessels, as compensation for inspection, for a vessel of 1000 tons, $35; for one of 500 tons $30; under 500, $20; and each Pilot or Engineer shall pay for his certificate, first $5, and afterwards, $1 for each.

Sec. 34. The Inspectors shall be provided with instruments by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 35 and 36. Every master shall always have for inspection, a list of his passengers, and shall also have two copies of this act, which a passenger may demand to see at any time.

Sec. 38. Engineers and Pilots before entering on their duty, shall make oath, before the Inspector, to perform it faithfully and honestly.

This act shall not apply to public vessels, nor steamers used as *ferry-boats, tug-boats, towing-boats, or for navigating canals.*

RUNNING THE THING INTO THE GROUND.—Dr. Milo, of Vevay, Indiana, eloped the other day with the wife of Mr. Jacob C. Smith. The proceedings were characterized by the greatest coolness on the part of both the missing ones. The Dr. borrowed the buggy of Mr. Smith to go, as he said, to Rising Sun.—Mr. S. kindly gave him the vehicle, and walked himself into Vevay for the purpose of presiding at a court. On his return home he found an affectionate letter from his wife, stating that "he had always treated her better than she deserved;" she begged him to take care of little Ruth, and be as happy as he could." She took one of her children with her. To steal a man's wife is bad enough, but to borrow the husband's buggy, to carry her off in, is certainly adding insult to injury. Mr. Smith has since heard no tidings of his friend, the Doctor, his wife, or his buggy.

As the Whig papers are quoting the Duke of Wellington in favor of Gen. Scott, we will give the opinion of another Englishman upon the same subject. The London Chronicle says of Scott:

"Among the foremost men in the United States, *he is the only one* whose published declarations strike us as uniformly meriting the epithet 'MUDDLE-HEADED.' And, after all, *the disgrace and danger* of preferring such a person to Webster and Fillmore, have probably been encountered for nothing; for General Scott does not seem a whit surer of his election

Farmers of South Carolina—Awake to Your Interests.

Both ancient and modern history teaches us that it is upon the success of agriculture that a nation's success depends, that it is the foundation of every other branch of industry, that wherever we see a proper attention paid to its details, we are sure to see every other trade and profession in a thriving way. Notwithstanding we see this to be the result of a proper attention to the farming interest, we still see it sadly neglected in our State, and our people yet depending upon other resources than the cultivation of the soil for their support. Let them only think of what is now the condition of Virginia in comparison with what it was a few years ago; and the Eastern shores of Maryland are now the most fertile part of that State. We would ask has this been done by the constant and exhausting plan of cropping, taking everything from the soil, and leaving nothing to reproduce the preceding crops?—Has it been the result of the farmer's strictly adhering to the long established plans of their fathers, and suffering no innovation to be made upon them? We would answer that this has been by no mean the case; but on the contrary, they have practiced plans precisely the reverse of what their fathers did; instead of ploughing three inches deep, they have learned the benefit of deep ploughing, instead of applying a small quantity of manure to a large quantity of land, they put a large quantity upon a few acres. With these examples before them why do our farmers still fold their arms and say that we will yet sleep on, we are not yet tired of the constant emigration of our young men from their homes, we are not yet tired of having our State laughed at, and her citizens taunted with being called the "tar, pitch, and turpentine" folks—we are not at all concerned at seeing our population drivelling away year after year; we are not anxious to see people from other states coming into ours; we want more elbow-room; we think that we need more land. Before there is any permanent improvement, we must be convinced of the great importance of reading from the research and experience of other men. We must learn not to repulse information because we find it in books, and we must cease to pronounce a fact or statement false, before we give it a trial. When we get clear of all these false notions which we have named, we will then begin to improve, and our cornfields, instead of producing only enough to support the horse while tending it, will yield us fine crops, and make our hearts light and our purses heavy.—*Farm. Jour.*

SUBLIME.—The following is from "REVENGE"—a new novel by the author of the "Smiling Axe" and "The Sanguinary Crow Bar":—

"His eyes were ript from their sockets, and melted lead poured in—and the fiend yelled again—"Ha! Hell's furies!—wretch!—demon!—blood!—daggers! frenzy!—parricide!—fratricide!—matricide!—suicide!—murderer!—villian!—pirate!—robber!—rascal!—scoundrel!—REVENGE!! Ha! ha! he! he! ho! ho!—oh! oh!—o—o—o!!!!!!!!!"—and he died."

Well, we guess he did.

SHADE TREES IN CITIES.—The last articles prepared by the late J. C. Downing, for the press, was in discouragement of the cultivation of the Alianthus—a tree which was introduced into this country from Europe, though it was originally from China, and became popular on account of its rapid growth.—The objections are, its unpleasant smell, both in leaf and flower, and its innumerable suckers which exhaust the soil. Mr. D. recommends, instead, the American maples; for light soils and the milder parts of the Union, the silver maple; for the North and East, the soft and sugar maple.

A Conjugal Difference.

The following incident, as connected with the President's visit to Strasburg, is related in the *Assemblee Nationale*:—"A fisherman on the banks of the Rhine had been tormented by his pretty wife to go to the grand *fete* at Stransbuig, but he objected on account of the expense. Violent quarrels and even blows were the consequence, and discord reigned so much between them that it was decided they should go to a notary and be formally separated. They did so, and the notary, after vainly exerting all eloquence to restore peace between the couple, promised to draw out the necessary documents. The parties then left, but on returning home a storm arose, and their boat foundered. The husband reached the shore by swimming, but the moment he landed he turned round and saw his wife struggling with the current. All their quarrels were in a moment forgotten, and he sprang into the river and saved her. On the following day they went to the *fete*."

THE MORMONS.—That is a queer book of Lieut. Gunnison, and it speaks of queer customs adopted by a very queer people. Polygamy is one of these customs, which is regulated by certain rules laid down and adhered to as a part of the national religion.—Here is one, to which we call the attention of all bachelors. The idea of being compelled to take a wife, and of being compelled to take the particular one that might be prescribed for you! And prescribed too because nobody else would have her!

Every unmarried woman has a right to demand a man in marriage, if she is neglected, on the ground of the privilege of salvation; and the President who receives the petition must provide for her; and he has the authority to command any man he deems competent to support her, "to seal her" to himself in marriage; and the man so ordered must show just cause and impediment why it should not be done, if he dislikes the union; or else be considered contumacious and "in danger of the council"

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.—A letter which we find in the New Orleans Picayune, dated Gonzales, Texas, Aug. 5, says:

Lands are now selling from three to five dollars per acre, and rapidly rising—the amount of immigration having been in the last two years most astonishingly great. There have been recently discovered on the Upper Colorado different specimens of quartz containing a large quantity of gold, and no doubt the mineral wealth of Texas is very great. All that Texas wants to make her the great State of the South, or rather the Union, is working men, men who employ their hands, who till the soil, and all who are engaged in productive pursuits. It needs actual settlers to develop its resources as an agricultural and producing country.

Mechanics of all kinds do well, getting $2 50 per day. As for the lawyers and doctors, they are as "thick as the leaves in Valambrosa." It seems to me that there is a lawyer for every ten men, and with nothing in God's world to do but to starve. There are more lawyers and less law in Texas than any State in the Union.

CAPT MARCY'S EXPEDITION.—Dr. Shumard, attached to Capt. Marcy's late expedition on the plains, among the Indians, writes under date of Fort Washita, Aug. 1st as follows:

Upon my arrival at Fort Arbuckie, I was much surprised to learn that we had all been dead a number of weeks, and the story they told us was so very straight that we were almost forced to believe it. However, if it is so, all I have to say is, that the other world is a very agreeable place, for we have lived deligtfully ever since our arrival from the plains.

We are all well, in much better health than when we started. This is not only the case with ourselves, but with every one of the command, as we have not lost a single man from disease or any other cause.—The expedition has accomplished everything required in the instructions, in a very satisfactory manner.

"Ah!" said Louis Fifteenth, one morning, suddenly looking at his watch, "'tis the hour fixed for the funeral of Madame de Pompadour; she will have a fine day!"

☞ "*A more gallant man, or a more honorable man" than Gen. Pierce, "both in public and in private, I never knew.*"—Gen. Scott to Col. Gorman.

FATAL RAILROAD RIOT.—A despatch dated Fremont, Ohio, Aug 23, says, a serious riot has occurred here amongst the laborers on the railroad, in which one man has been killed and several wounded. The murderer's name is Rose, who fired a pistol at an Irishman; but the ball missed him, and entered the breast of Mr. Ellwanger, a German, a blacksmith by trade, killing him almost instantly.—Rose has been lodged in jail, and other arrests have also been made. Great excitement prevails.

A Frenchman got exceedingly angry with a waiter at a hotel. "You rascal," exclaimed he, "I blow your nose for you."

POWERFUL JOKE.—A western editer thinks Hiram Powers, the sculptor, is a swindler, because he *chiseled* an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

An old bachelor, having been laughed at by a party of young girls, told them:

"You are small potatoes."

"We may be small potatoes," said one of them,

Col. Benton, who has just succeeded in a warmly contested election for Congress, said in his speech at St. Louis, after the result was known—

"I shall be a party man when party principles is concerned, but shall never mistake for party principle the trick and intrigue of slang politicians. I shall act with the good men of all parties, when the honor and the interest of the country is concerned; and act with such in all those questions which are either above or below party. I shall be opposed to all plunder legislation, to all unnecessary expenditures, to all extravagance; and endeavor to return the government to that economy from which it has so frequently departed."

We copy the following from the closing portion of his address:—

"I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a sent in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress—I have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing—and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lascerated in these latter times—a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attention now more than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity.

What is my occupation? ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me.—He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grandchild—planting the cypress over assembled graves and marking the spot where I, and those who are dear to me, are soon to be laid: all on the sun set side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetery of large dimensions is to be the future necropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them."

The Maiden and the Hero.

On the night of the battle of Brandywine, I was sent with a message from Gen. Green to Count Pulaski, a noble Polander, who took a prominent part in our freedom. He was quartered in a neat house near the upper fords. After our business was finished, the Count asked me to take some refreshments, and at the same time he called out—

"Mary, my lass, Mary!"

In an instant a rosy cheeked girl entered, her face beaming with joy, it would seem, at the very sound of Pulaski's voice.

"Did you call me, Count?" said she timidly.

"How often have I told you, my little love," he said, bending his tall form to kiss her cheek, "not to call me Count; call me your dear Pulaski. This is a republic, my little favorite. We have no Counts, you know"

"But you are a Count, sir, when at home, and they say you came a long way over the ocean to fight for us."

"Yes, yes, Mary, very true; I did come a long way, but one reason why, was, I had to come, in a measure. Now, can you get for this gentleman and myself a little refreshment? He has a long way to ride to-night."

"Certainly, sir," and she went out of the room like a fairy.

"A fine, pleasant girl," said Pulaski; "would that I had the wealth that I once had, I would give her a portion that would send half the youth hereabouts after her sweet face." * * * * *

On the morning of the 11th of September, 1779, the British Army advanced in full force to Chadd's Ford, for the purpose of crossing the Brandywine Creek, and bring on an action with Washington.—Sir William Howe drove Maxwell's division across the creek, by ten o'clock, at one of the lower fords.

The Hessian General Knouphausen, with a large force advancing up the side of the creek and uniting with Lord Cornwallis who commanded the left wing of the army, crossed at the upper fords of the river and creek.

It so happened that during the raging of the conflict, in carrying orders I passed immediately in direction of Pulaski's quarters, that I had visited the night before. Situated as the house was in the midst of battle, curiosity induced me to ride up.—Suddenly a sheet of flame burst forth. The house was on fire. Near the door step lay the body of Mary, her head cut open by a sabre, and her brains oozing out of terrible wound! I had not been there more than a minute, when Pulaski, at the head of a troop of cavalry, galloped rapidly to the house. I shall never forget the expression of his face, as he shouted like a demon on seeing the inanimate form.

"Who did this?"

A little boy that had not been before noticed, who was lying amid the grass, his leg dreadfully mangled, said:

"There, there they go!"

He pointed to a company of Hessians, then some distance off.

"Right wheel, men, charge!"

And they did charge; I do not think that one man of that Hessian corps ever left the fields except to be placed in the grave.

The last I saw of Pulaski was on the battle ground of Brandywine.

AUSTRALIA IN THE LIGHT.—Picture to yourselves in the midst of the ocean, surrounded with precipitous rocks, and nearly opposite to England, a vast forest diversified with mountains and valleys; innumerable places without a tree; rivers, some of those consisting only of a chain of ponds; others of them, after running for hundreds of miles through extensive tracts of fertile soil, suddenly disappearing in the midst of arid sand; while others of them roll their majestic streams for a thousand miles, until they mingle their waters with the ocean; here and there, like an oasis in the wilderness, a solitary patch of cleared land, with a hut constructed of slabs and bark in the rear; a tribe of naked blacks, carrying their weapons of war, roaming across the distant plains; large tracts of open forest land, resembling a gentleman's domain in England, but occupied by only the kangaroo and the emu, which seem to claim and enjoy hereditary possession; lofty ranges, covered with the most beautiful verdure to their very summits; extensive lagoons darkened with legions of wild ducks and teal, the property of any man who may choose to shoot them; innumerable birds, of the most beautiful plumage, chirping on every branch around you; flowers, of every hue and shade of color, strewing your path wherever you go; above you an Italian sky, without a cloud or speck, and the air you inhale pure and balmy; a fearful silence pervading the forest around you, and impressing your mind with the idea of solitude and desolation—*that is Australia.*

RAZORS.—Barbers often tell us that razors get tired of shaving, but if laid by for twenty days they will then shave well. By microscopic examination it is found that the tired razor, from long stropping by the same hand and in the same directions, has the ultimate particles of fibres of its surface or edge of a piece of out velvet; but after a month's rest these fibres re-arrange themselves heterogeneously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard, instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by. These and many other instances are offered to prove that the ultimate particles of matter are always in motion, and they say that in the process of welding, the absolute momentum of the hammer causes an entanglement of bits of motion, and hence a re-arrangement, as in one piece; indeed, in the cold state, a leaf of gold laid on a polished surface of steel, and stricken smartly with a hammer, will have its particles forced into the steel, so as to permanently gild it at the point of contact.—*Scientific American.*

WIFE SELLING IN ENGLAND.—The Liverpool Times gives an account of wife selling in England. The following particulars of a late case gathered from that paper, viz:—A man sold his wife to a farmer of Oakington, for £10, (fifty dollars,) but as the seller did not get the "cash down," he refused to deliver up his wife. Finally, the wife got out of patience, and told her husband "she would not be fooled with any longer, and that she "would go home with the buyer," as she "liked him best." She then packed up her clothes, and followed her purchaser to his house, whither she was escorted by a train of boys beating tin kettles.

"Mother," said a fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking eggshells?"

"Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?"

"Cause I dropped the basket just now, and one

The Flight of Palestine.

Djenin afforded us a fair example of the extent to which mental and physical persecution may be carried without absolutely producing insanity. Expecting every moment to be robbed by the natives, who are the worst in all Palistine, we laid in the hut of a Christian Arab, where we were literally in danger of being devoured by asses, cows, goats, and smaller animals, such as cats, dogs, rats, and lizards, as well by the vermin, which completely obliterated all my remembrances of South America and California. Never before had I been conquerded by annoyances of that kind; I had always slept through them, and laughed at my companions next morning for being troubled about such trifles. But, O Djenin! To this day I cannot think of that miserable little town and the night we spent there without an itching to get further away from it. In the middle of the night, after tossing rolling, and groaning, without even so much as a wink of sleep—for the fleas actually covered me as a live coating of black mail—I started up and looked around in search of sympathy The tall Southerner was sitting up on the mud floor, his hair dishevelled, his eyes wild and haggard, and his face dreadfully scared and emaciated; he was in the act of aiming a blow with an empty bottle at the head of some hungry animal that had been trying to eat him. The English Captain, jolly as ever, was scratching himself with one hand, while with the other he held a pipe which he smoked with great calmness and good humor.

"Hallo!" said I, "what's the matter, Captain?"

"The fleas," said the Captain; "they're quite stunning, I assure you. Never saw so many in all my life."

"Why don't you catch 'em?"

"Too strong for me; can't holl 'em. 'Pon my honor they won't let me sleep a wink. Awfully ferocious animals; stunning, quite stunning I assure you. Sir, I don't think any thing short of hot brandy punch will cure them"

The proposition was so gratifying that we all immediately agreed to it. Francesco and Yusef were aroused, and commanded to produce fire and water in ten minutes, on the pain of our displeasure. Very soon we felt quite happy, in spite of the vermin—happier a good deal than we did next morning.

I have looked in vain for a scientific description of the Syrain flea. Surely it deserves a place in natural history; and, although unskilled in entomology, I shall here notice briefly this extraordinary animal. The Pulce Granda or Syrian flea is of a lively disposition and irregular in his habits, given to late hours and disturbances of the peace. He sleeps occasionally during the day, but is always wide awake at night when his vivacity is very remarkable. Human blood is his food; he prefers Christians to Arabs as an article of diet; has great vigor of muscle and capacity for digestion; carries in his mouth a long harpoon, which he throws with great skill; uses likewise a boarding knife and patent forcing-pump. He never dies naturally, but is subject to diseases of the brain, from too great a flow of blood to the head. Wounds produced by this ferocious animal are unpleasant; but not fatal. Constant depletion, however, may destroy life; hence by repeated attacks a man may be altogether dried up; in which case he becomes a dry subject. One should always, when he feels the harpoon thrown into him, seize hold of the flea by the hind legs, tear him out by main force, and deposit him secretly upon his neighbor. I always did so as nearly as practicable, upon the English captain or the Southernor. Sometimes I dropped him into their ears, so that they might have odd dreams to tell when they walked up.

We had fleas all through Syria; we were flayed by fleas from Beirut to Jerusalem. They are the *living* embodiment of the nights in Palestine, which are now the nearest approximation to the knights of Jerusalem.

Startling Scene In a Church.

Last Sunday afternoon, in the "First Congregational Church," in North Chelsea, during the singing of the second hymn, a rabid dog of enormous size rushed up a side aisle and commenced an attack upon the pew of Mr. Jonathan Harrington. Failing to effect an entrance, he sprang with a spasmodic leap to the pulpit, beating furiously against the doors, until he fell on the head stair exhausted, and frothing with impotent rage. The audience were instantly thrown into a great confusion, and a general, perhaps fatal, rush to the door seemed about to ensue. They were somewhat reassured, however, by a caution from the pastor, Rev. Norwood Damon, "to be composed and remain in their seats as the surest means of safety."

At this crisis, Mr. Ephraim Pierce, a youth of eighteen, and son of Captain John Pierce, stepped from his place, seized the animal by the back of the neck, and notwithstanding several attempts to bite, succeeded in dragging him from the house unharmed. The doors were closed, and the dog fled to the adjoining graveyard, where he was subsequently shot.

After quiet was restored, the choir finished their hymn, and Mr. Damon pronounced a sermon on death. A member of the congregation had died during the previous week. Mr D. took occasion to illustrate one of his points, the instinctive fear in man of death and of dangers tending to death, by the occurence of the hour He also cautioned his audience against panic in sudden supposed or real dangers, instancing the school disaster in New York, and the destruction of emigrants on board the Atlantic. He spoke of the necessity of self-possession to the exercise of sound discretion and the prompt selection of available means of safety or remedy. He concluded with a well-merited compliment to young Pierce, "to whose heroism," he said, "too much praise could not be awarded," and by a reference to "the great source of deliverance and preservation in all times of danger."

Boston Journal.

To the Afflicted.

☞To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the Liver Complaint, the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy, as of once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country, it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy within the reach of all, which is at once a safe and effectual remedy for a most dangerous and difficult class of diseases. This truly efficacious remedy may be had at

WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

☞We are requested to state that the exercises of the MASONIC ACADEMY at Long Creek will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

September 3d, 1852 52-tf

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 26th inst., by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. MALCOM MCINNIS to Miss ELIZABETH C. HILL, all of this place.

In Marion District, S. C., on Monday, the 16th ultimo, at the residence of her father, Mr. HENRY HILL, Engineer, from Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARY JANE GREGG.

DIED,

In this town, on the 25th inst., OLIVIA, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Martha Hudson, aged 9 months and 6 days.

In this town, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARGARET E. STROUSE, wife of Wm. Strouse, aged 26 years.

In Duplin county, on the 23d ult., KITTY PEARSALL, the youngest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Catharine Pearsall, aged 4 yeard and 6 months.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of HEDRICK & RYAN, for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business, in the town of Wilmington. JOHN J. HEDRICK, JAMES H. RYAN

September 1st, 1852 306-1t-52-1t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his entire property at Warsaw. Persons wishing good bargains will do well to give him a call. C. I. OATES.

September 3d, 1852 52-4t.

FRESH TEAS.—Choice Green and Black Teas, always on hand, at LEWIS N. BARLOW'S

Commercial copy.

PICKLES! PICKLES!!—Fresh Pickled Cucumbers, just received, and for sale by the hundred or dozen, at ☞ L. N. BARLOW'S, Granite Row, Front St.

Commercial copy.

LONDON SOHO SAUCE.—A superior article for Game, Fish, Steak &c. Also, Tomato and Mushroom Catsupe; Tuscan and Olive Oil; English and American Mustards; Lime Juice; Lemon Syrup, &c., at ☞ [Com. copy] L. N. BARLOW'S.

WANTED.

BEESWAX AND WOOL.—For which the highest market price will be paid. HOWARD & PEDEN.

August 4th, 1852.

LIME.—400 casks Thomastown LIME, fresh burnt, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

WRAPPING PAPER.—60 Reams Wrapping Paper For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

GUNNY BAGS, for sale by

July 10. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. assorted brands: 75 half bbls. For

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, prdos	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	13½	a	14
Middlings,	12½	a	13
Shoulders	00	a	13
Hog round,	00	a	13
Western,	9½	a	11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	20	a	21
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	00 00	a	20 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
COTTON,			
Per lb	0	a	9
CORN,			
Per bushel,	00	a	50
Meal, bush.,	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10	a	11
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguira,	10½	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½
EGGS, per doz.,	16	a	20
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 00
Baltimore,	4 87½	a	5 25
Fayetteville,	5 00	a	5 50
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	00
Eastern,	0 00	a	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	13½	a	14
Western,	13	a	13½
LIME, per barrel			
Thomastown,	1 10	a	1 15
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	12 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	55
Peach do. none	a		00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	20	a	25
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel, 6ft., best qual'y		a	5 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	3½	a	3½
Wrought	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 65
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 75
Hard,	1 30	a	1 35
Tar,	1 80	a	2 00
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	2 50
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 95	a	1 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	36
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 10	a	1 50
Linseed,	75	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground, nom	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	21 00	a	22 00
Prime,	19 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bush.	0 00	a	00
Sweet, bush.,	00	a	00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	14	a	20
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. dead	lb 00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	4 50	a	5 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6½
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	4 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	
Best Cast	18	a	20
Blister	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Heading,	9 00	a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	5½	a	6½
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	0	a	8
Loaf	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	11 00
Mill, prime	6 50	a	10 00
Do ord'y,	5 00	a	5 50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	3 50
TALLOW, per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	90	a	4 00
Malaga,	45	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.*

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	0 75	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	55
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	6 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40		45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a	65
Lumber, per M.	8 00	a	9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1852.

REMARKS.—Since our last weekly review there has been heavy, rains above, causing the Cape Fear to swell up some forty feet at Fayettville on Monday last. We heart that it had fallen to 20 feet water on yesterday, and will probably fall still lower, but probably not enough to impede navigation again this fall. We look upon it that the "dull season" is now nearly over, and we shall in a short time resume the much wished for busy fall trade.

BACON—Sales of N. C. Bacon at 14 cents for hams, 13 for sides, and 12 cents per lb. for shoulders.

CORN.—The recent arrivals of Corn from the North Counties have caused the Corn market to be depressed, and sales have been effected with much difficulty even at any price. A lot of about 750 bushels was sold a few days since, in quantity to suit at 54,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

SAMUEL J. PERSON.

of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Wilmington Herald vs. Gen. Scott.

From the Herald of April 17, 1852.

[The Herald referreth to Mr. Stanly's letter in favor of Scott, and demandeth something better than "Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec."]

We have here given the most material portions of Mr. Stanly's letter, in justice to himself and the reader. The drift of the current is plainly perceptible—it is setting against Mr. Fillmore—the Scott stock is looming up. We are all sharers of the glory carved out at the edge of the sword by this great commander.—The fame of the citizen is the property of the State. We are willing to concede him the possession of unrivalled military talent, of dauntless courage and tried patriotism. But we want something more.—What say you fellow voters, are you for Scott? Are you content with the guarantee of a life spent in the service of the country? Are you satisfied with Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec? Or in these days when sectionalism runs riot over the land, will you require at this hero candidate's hands the enunciation of a principle, the sanction of a pledge, to resist with Constitutional means, the progress of that agitation so fraught with danger to the welfare of the country?

Let us wait and watch.

From the Herald of May 22, 1852.

[The Herald exhorteth the Georgia Whigs to be represented in the Baltimore Convention, and not by staying away, and allowing Scott's nomination, play into the hands of Seward, Greely & Co., in this miserable style.]

But this nomination, much as they may desire it, cannot be made, if they stay away from the Convention in which his claims will be urged. And the result may be that Fillmore will lose the nomination because extra Compromise men withhold their votes precisely at the time most needed, and that too from a candidate they warmly desire. It will not do to say "we'll hold our Convention after both the others, and select the strongest Compromise man proposed," because by this modest procedure the man of all others most identified with it is ruled out. It is useless to disguise it. A united stand must be made for Mr. Fillmore, or he will be thrust aside; the contest in the convention between him and Gen. Scott will be very close. For any portion of the South to obstinately withhold support, or refuse to advocate his claims in the only available arena, and at the proper time, would be an act of the supremest folly. We think better things of our neighbors Georgia will hardly play into the hands of Seward, Greely & Co. in this miserable style.

From the Herald of June 9th, 1852.

[The Herald having received intelligence of the nomination of Pierce by the Democratic convention, admitteth that to meet him, the Whigs will also have to bring out a perfectly sound man, and further contendeth that Fillmore is that man, and that Scott is *not*.]

THE PLAIN DUTY OF THE WHIGS.—The nomination of Pierce for President, and the endorsement of the Compromise by the Democratic National Convention advances the prospects of Mr. Fillmore, in our opinion, very materially. It is evident that an out and out Compromise man must be put forward by the Whig Convention next week. There are many considerations which designate our faithful President for the nomination. There is no necessity for a pledge from him. He is known throughout the country as the especial friend of the Compromise,—has staked his Administration upon the issue, and does not occupy the doubtful position of Gen. Scott. The country will trust him with or without pledges, whereas in the case of Gen. Scott the matter is far different. If he remains mum, he will lose the Southern, and if he talks, the Northern vote. Between these stools he comes to the ground. Mr. Fillmore, we think, can secure both sections. Let the Whig Convention act nobly and independently, and present for the approval of the Country this model President, and we have sufficient faith in the *gratitude* of the people to believe that they will warmly sanction the choice.

From the Herald of June 12, 1852.

[The time for the meeting of the convention draweth nigh, and the Herald waxeth nervous, yea, scared, lest Scott should be nominated. It putteth the following question to its Whig friends: "If we bend to the domination of Seward now, where will we be four years hence?" Echo answers *what?* The Herald further prophecyeth that "If wavering comes not from the South, we can carry the day," and concludeth with anxiety lest "evil counsels should prevail, and the great Whig party of the country become submerged in sectionalism."]

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body will assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday next, and we sincerely wish that its deliberations were over, and that the Convention had rendered an appropriate tribute to honesty and fidelity in the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for President. We will not stop to argue the question whether or no he deserves it; it will be conceded universally. If a conscientious and self-sacrificing discharge of duty constitute a claim upon the justice even of the party, Mr. Fillmore's right must stand paramount and confessed. This is an uncertain world, however, and we have numberless instances on record that desert is not always rewarded, and that high services are eclipsed in the manœuvrings of petty ambitions. Well, the Convention meets next Wednesday in the same hall as that occupied by the Democrats the other day for a similar purpose. The arrangements are more complete in this than in the former instance, however, the platform being enlarged, and matting being placed over the floors to deaden the noise. The Hall will be elegantly decorated and every arrangement for the comfort of the spectators, delegates and lookers on, will be made. But these are minor points, if we are to be disappointed in the action of the Convention. What will that action be? Who can tell? The nominee, what is his name? We know not. One thing we believe and it is this. That this Convention should legislate not only for the present but the future, that it should preserve the National character of the Whig party intact, and not for the sake of temporary triumph, hazard the very existence and fair fame of the party. If we bend to the domination of Seward now, where will we be four years hence. We hope the Convention will act wisely and prudently. In the meantime delegates are on their way to the scene of action and it is probable that the Convention will be exceedingly large. All that we desire is, the Southern Whigs and especially the North Carolina delegation, to stand firm, to continue in the steadfast support of Mr. Fillmore till hope has gone, and then to unite upon some Compromise man whose course has been open and above board. We care not for names. If wavering comes not from the South we can carry the day.

We look forward to the proceedings of the Convention with interest and anxiety; interest, because we believe that events of great magnitude are involved in the result, events calculated to shape the future policy of the country, if not to endanger its prosperity and existence; and anxiety, lest evil counsels should prevail, and the great Whig party of the Country should be submerged in the bitter waters of sectionalism.—We fervently hope that in every contingency the representatives of the South will be true to their calling, that whether in defeat or success we may proudly stand erect in the consciousness of having performed our duty.

Here ends the record. Scott was nominated after fifty-three ballotings, by the Southern wavering which the Herald dreaded. Of course he is now "a marvellous proper man."

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Charlotte Whig is authorized to state that this work will certainly be finished to Charlotte by the first of October next.

The Steamer Ontario.

This vessel, intended as the pioneer of a line of propellers between this port and New York, arrived at her wharf here last Thursday afternoon. She seems to be a strong, staunch vessel, of some four hundred and fifty tons burden, drawing ten feet water, and advertised to carry from three thousand to thirty-five hundred barrels. She left New York on Sunday, and arrived off our bar on Wednesday afternoon.—Under usual circumstances, it is calculated that she will make the run in about three days. The Ontario, we believe, was formerly engaged in the trade between New York and Boston, for which we presume she was built. The accommodations for passengers are on rather a limited scale, and we suppose freight is at present the chief object. The inducements for shipping by steamer are speed and comparative certainty in the time of arrival.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In the call for a Webster meeting which appeared in the Commercial of 26th inst., the name of H. R. Nixon appeared among the signers. We need hardly say that this was a mistake, since Mr. Nixon is known as one of the staunchest Democrats in North Carolina. It was a typographical error—H. R. Nixon appearing by mistake for H. R. Perrin. Such accidents will sometimes happen in the best regulated printing offices.

The way it Works.

A letter from Washington, N. C., published in the Commercial of the 28th inst., shows the practical operation of the abolition slanders which are circulated at the South against Gen. Pierce, and the light in which they are viewed by reasonable men. In assigning reasons for supporting Pierce, the writer says: "1st, I know Pierce to be safe, not from anything he has said or done himself, but from the fact of the Democratic abolition papers in the North, *in his own State* opposing him so bitterly." If Gen. Pierce approximated in any way to the abolitionists, *why* should they oppose him so bitterly, *why* should they *swear* against him, *why* should they be so free with their communications and correspondences to Southern men and papers for the purpose of injuring him? To what can all this rancor be referred but to a smarting recollection of castigations which they have received at his hands, and of the proscription and overthrow of their champions, Atwood and Hale, mainly through his influence?

Galvanizing a Dead Dog.

The Washington Republic of Tuesday, publishes another string of Abolition swearings against Gen'l Pierce, all as in the first instance, sworn before one "Joseph Cochran, Jr., Justice of the Peace." These are of course copied into the Scott paper in this place. Indeed, without the pleasing employment of attempting to galvanize the decaying carcass of this defunct and obsolete Abolition humbug, it is difficult to see how the Scott press would get along. As the matter stands, however, we hope they will keep to their work. It is showing conclusively who and what class of men in New Hampshire are allied with the Whig press in this dead dog onset against Gen. Pierce. It will show that they are to a man the bitterest and most reckless of Abolitionists; and it will lead the people to ask and reflect upon the question—*Why* should these Abolitionists oppose Gen. Pierce so bitterly? Would they do so, if he were indeed an Abolitionist, as they try to make him out? Would not such a conclusion be both unreasonable and unnatural? And is it not evident that they seek revenge for the defeats they have repeatedly suffered at his hands?

Go on, gentlemen. We would not part with your assistance and that of your Abolition allies for a good deal.

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL, $1 per year, by Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, for August, has just come to hand.—The No. has several very valuable articles. We should like to see the "Journal" liberally supported. It is the only strictly Agricultural publication in the State, and should not be suffered to go down for the want of patronage. It is to the interest of the agriculturalists of North Carolina to have a paper of this kind, and State pride, if nothing else, might be supposed a sufficient inducement to ensure its permanency. Without material aid, the work can't be expected to prosper. With the requisite patronage, every Farmer in the State can have the privilege of obtaining a work strictly adapted to the latitude of his own State.

Georgia.—Dissolution of the Union Party.—Withdrawal of the Union Pierce and King Ticket.

An "Address of the Executive Committee to the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia," appears in the Georgia papers. After giving a history of recent political movements in Georgia, the address adds, that—

"In view of these facts, and with the aid of all the lights at our command, we have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Constitutional Union party is virtually and practically dissolved; and that its longer continuance would be delusive, and productive of no good.

"We have no argument, and offer no comment; but submit a plain statement of facts, with an unavoidable conclusion necessarily resulting from those facts.

"In anticipation of this state of things, a correspondence was opened with the members of the Electoral Ticket put forth by the late Union Convention, and we feel ourselves authorized and do hereby withdraw that ticket."

The address is signed by John B. Lamar, B. H. Hill, Arthur Hood Noel, B. Knight, E. H. Pattle, J. W. Owens, and George W. Thomas, Central Executive Committee.

This is the first step towards the re-union of the Democratic party in Georgia; the Whig members of the Union party having already seperated from that organization, and started a Webster ticket, it only remained for the Democratic portion to withdraw their seperate Pierce and King ticket and unite with the regular ticket, got up by the friends of these gentlemen. This, it seems, they are doing. This re-union makes the complete success of Pierce and King in Georgia no longer a matter of any doubt.

MR. GRAHAM ENDORSES GEN. SCOTT.—We congratulate the Scott press of this State upon the important fact that their candidate for the Vice Presidency endorses their candidate for the Presidency, as appears by a letter from Mr. Graham to Mr. Loring, editor of the Wilmington Commercial, bearing date August 24th, and published in the Hillsboro' Recorder of the 25th. Of course, no one could expect that Mr. Graham could do otherwise, but still, the letter will be a sort of relief to the Scott press of the State.—confined as they have been for so long, to the swearing of Foss, Hale, & Co., and their other abolition allies against Gen. Pierce. Mr. Graham refuses to sanction the use of his name on the Webster ticket.

EARTHQUAKE AT AUGUSTA, GA.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says that a brisk shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud roaring and rumbling sound, was felt in many places in that vicinity, about seventeen minutes before three o'clock on Wednesday morning. The movement of the earth was from North to South, and the jar was sufficient to slam doors and window shutters, rattle tables and other furniture, awaking all but the soundest sleeper. The shock and report were but of momentary duration, and there was not the slightest damage done, so far as the Chronicle and Sentinel can

☞The steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 25th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant. Several additional vessels of war have been ordered to the fishing grounds. There were also four screw steamers fitting out at Spithead. It is said that Thomas Baring, a brother of Alexander Baring, (Lord Ashburton) we believe, is coming to the United States, on a special mission, to settle the fishery dispute.

The American ship of war Preble arrived at Teneriffe on the 4th, and the Bainbridge and Dale reached Madeira on the 5th.

Austria and France are about withdrawing their troops from Rome, as soon as the Papal army is fully organized. The Prussian government had made a formal demand on the Swiss Confederation, to acknowledge its sovereignty over the Dutchy of Neufchatel, and in case of refusal, war is threatened.

☞As a mere matter of caution we would beg the Southern allies of Foss, Hale & Co., in their onset upon Gen. Pierce, to remember that their grand battery was unmasked in time for the North Carolina election, and not soon enough to allow of any of its guns being spiked before the day came round; and yet Gov. Reid, bearing aloft the spotless banner of Pierce, King and the Constitution, carried the State against all the efforts of Foss, Hale, and their allies, by a majority of six thousand. What do they expect to do now that their guns are spiked or turned against themselves, their deceptions exposed, and their twistings and turnings rendered useless?

MR. HALE.—The Boston Commonwealth says that Mr. Hale will accept the nomination of the Free-soilers. The Providence Journal, noticing this, enquires, whether he intends to "walk over the dead body" of General Pierce.—*Scott exchange.*

No doubt he and his brother abolitionists in New Hampshire and their Southern allies of the Scott press here and elsewhere, would do so very willingly, in a political sense, of course. It is time to start some new dodge, however. That New Boston affair is pretty essentially used up, and the people begin to be tired of having its remains paraded before them.

☞We are indebted to Hon. W. S. Ashe, and other gentlemen both of the house and senate, for valuable public docs.

CONGRESS.—The River and Harbor Bill, including an appropriation of $20,000 for the Cape Fear River, has passed the Senate, and the probability is that it will pass the House.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY BREWING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following:

Your attention may be particularly called to the following incident, which has just occurred, involving the rights of an American citizen of eminent distinction, Dudley Mann, late Envoy to Hungary and Special Agent to Switzerland. By *the first* article of the treaty between Russia and the United States, made December, 1832, it is stipulated as follows:

"There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect, the same security and protection as the nations of the countries wherein they reside, on consideration of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force, concerning commerce."

In accordance with this article of the said treaty, Mr. Dudley Mann presented himself to-day at the Russian Legation, accompanied by the American Consul, and asked to have his passport vised for the Russian dominions, after having been duly vised by the U. States, France, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, &c. The Russian Legation declined positively to vise the passport. Mr. Mann then handed him the clause of the Treaty in French, and he replied, after reading it, that could not change his course, because his instructions were positive. He stated that France had a similar provision in her treaty with Russia, and that she protested in 1849 against the exclusion of French citizens, but that Russia replied she could do very well without French citizens, and there the matter dropped.

It remains to be seen whether the U. States will submit to this violation of her treaty with Russia. There are but three ways existing of destroying treaty stipulations. First, by mutual agreement mentioned; second, by limitation; and third, by the last appeal of nations.

From the acquaintance I have with Mr. Dudley Mann, I believe that he will take the earliest opportunity of bringing this matter before our Government. It may be well to add that Mr. Mann presented himself in a purely private capacity. The Russian Legation was willing to vise the passport for him as bearer of dispatches, through courtesy, as that title appeared on the face of the document; but this Mr. Mann properly declined, wishing his rights simply as an American citizen to be respected. This incident is sufficiently clear and important to explain and commend itself to the serious consideration of our Government. For if there be one single infraction of any point in any treaty, on any pretence, the whole treaty is virtually and absolutely annulled in a manner hostile to the interests of States, to the requirements of civilization, to the peace of the world; and, as far as we are concerned, to the entire dignity and influence which we have purchased in two wars with the once strongest power of Europe, and which we must sustain if we would hold our rank in the scale of politics.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided (United States vs. schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch, 103) thus: the obligation of a treaty, the supreme law of the land, must be admitted. The execution of the contract between the two nations is to be demanded from the Executive of each nation. Again, in the case of Harry Gordon against Kerr, *et al* (C. C. R., 322,) the stipulations between the United States and foreign powers are paramount to the provisions of the Constitution of a particular State or the Confederacy.
W. H. F.

Arrival of the Empire City.—Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of the 18th. The excitement on the Island was daily increasing, and fresh arrests had been made. No one yet, however, it was believed, had been put to death. It is stated that many Spaniards are engaged in this conspiracy, and that further seizures of munitions of war had been made.

The Crealto de la Habana recently published an article stating that the Governor General has known from the beginning the persons engaged in circulating revolutionary documents, but was waiting for more certain information. The Governor has announced that all persons convicted of these publications shall be put to death.

The cholera, yellow fever and small pox is now raging to a frightful extent, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence.

Accounts of the growing crops were favorable.—Sugar quiet but firm. The stock of Coffee was small. Freights dull and vessels abundant

Democratic Nominations.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated George W. Woodward, Esq., for the Supreme Court, and William Hopkins, Esq., of Washington county, for canal commissioner.

RAILROAD LADIES.—At a convention lately held in Aberdeen, Miss., in favor of the extension of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, by the way of Aberdeen, Miss., and Florence, Alabama, to Nashville, a lady who was present—Mrs. Mary Sims—proposed, through one of the speakers, to be one of the twenty ladies to subscribe the sum of $1000 each, making $20,000, to the road. She was immediately responded to by nineteen others, and the sum made up in a few minutes. The whole amount subscribed at the close of the convention was $30,000.

A Mr. Hen has just started a new paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a liv-

The People and Government of the United States will scarcely disregard the intimation that American pretentions in the new world are exciting the jealousy of statesmen in the old. The item of news which reached us by the last steamer, that a meeting of the maritime powers of Europe was spoken of, to protest against the extention of our territorial acquisitions at the South and West, is not to be viewed as among improbabilities. The condition of Mexico, and the present posture of the Tehuantepec controversy, is likely to produce anxiety in some of the European Governments. Not so much in the hope of arresting the dismemberment of that nation, as that such portion of her territory as might be severed from her sovereignty, should not pass into the exclusive possession of the U. States, to be used as the avenue of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The disintegration of Mexico is seen to be inevitable. The formation of the disjointed fragments of such a Republic into two or more Confederacies would be more consonant to those views of commercial policy which the maritime powers of the old world entertain, than if there was annexation or absorption into the Union of these States. Our command of the shortest route to the Pacific would follow in the latter event. The common maritime rights and commercial interests of both Europe and America would be most effectually secured by the former. This is, we imagine, the source of present anxiety in European governments. The critical state of the Tehuantepec negotiation, and the no less critical condition of Mexico, excite very naturally the desire of seeing this convenient highway guaranteed, for freedom of transit, to all the nations of the earth. More especially do France and England feel the importance of keeping it open to their commerce, which is hourly extending its operations to the shores of the Pacific. We do not think that our Government wishes to force Mexico into a treaty that will secure a monopoly of the best avenue between the two oceans; still we must not be surprised if other maritime powers experience the necessity of a combination to prevent such a result.

Another motive for the movement of France, with the ostensible purpose of checking the United States, is the possession of the Sandwich Islands.—The French government has interfered with their domestic peace, denying their right to impose a duty on French brandy, and having an obsolete claim to their sovereignty, views with jealousy their possible annexation to the United States. Their exclusive possession by either of the great maritime powers will be resisted by the others. The United States can no more suffer their sovereignty to pass to France or Great Britain than they will permit their annexation to the United States. The report that the sovereignty had been offered to this country, has had something to do, probably, with the movement in Europe spoken of, to check further territorial acquisition by the United States.—*Columbia S. Carolinian.*

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, has issued an address, inviting the cultivators of the soil, in every section and district of the State, to send delegates to Macon on the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an agricultural Congress of the slave-holding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it. The chief objects of the Congress will be to adopt measures to improve the present system of Agriculture; to develope the resources and combine the energies of the slave-holding States, so as to increase their wealth, power and dignity as members of the confederacy; to fortify a public opinion within the borders of the slave-holding states in antagonism to that without; to enforce the growing sentiment that the children of the South shall be reared and educated at home instead of abroad; to foster scientific pursuits, promote the mechanic arts, and aid in establishing a system of common schools; to assist in bringing the South in direct commercial intercourse with distant countries—and to "cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity—so that when slavery shall have fulfilled its beneficent mission in these States, a system may be authorized by the social condition of that race here, to relieve it from its present servitude without sinking it to the condition of the free negroes of the North and West Indies."

Unshipping a Dog's Rudder.

A veteran tar who had served under Lord Vincent many years, in the capacity of boatswain, on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter, in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of sub-gardener, at his marine villa. Jack had not been long in possession of his new post, when he perceived every morning, on walking over the gardens, that several of the beds were pawed about, and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer. Jack immediately communicated the news to his Lordship, who concurred with him in his opinion as to its cause and advised him to go to the garden a few hours earlier in the morning, and give the intruder a warm welcome.—Jack accordingly did so—hiding himself in a shrubbery, he soon espied a long lean dog, between a pointer and a mastiff, spring upon the garden wall and jumping into the grounds, began running about and exploring with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed. Jack watched his opportunity, and at the moment the dog had burrowed his head out of sight in the earth, the tar stole behind him, with a spade, and at a single blow struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again, yelping. Some time after, when his Lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him:

"All right your honor; we were boarded by a dog sure enough, of a long sharp sailing build, rather wide about the bows, and sharp in the midships."

"And what did you do to him, Jack."

"I prevented his finding his way here any more."

"You did not kill him, Jack."

"Oh no, please your honor, I laid by upon the look out there in the shrubbery, and when I seed him dowse his bows in the shrubbery bed, I dropped softly astern, and with this here tool *unshipped his rudder—you see*, that's all."

The Metropolitan Hotel.

The Metropolitan Hotel, of which an advertisement apperas in another column of the *Journal* is one of the largest and most magnificent establishments in the country. It will be open on the 1st of September, by the Messrs Leland, gentlemen well calculated for such an establishment. In speaking of the Metropolitan, the *Journal of Commerce* says:

This huge establisment, after an expenditure of $950,000 and three years of constant labor, is on the point of completion. It is with scarcely an exception the most gorgeously furnished hotel of its size in existence. Magnificent mirrors, costly upholstery and cabinet ware, choice marbles and rich velvet carpetings, render its apartments luxurious to a degree not easily described. The building whice has a frontage on Broadway and Prince street of 516 feet, or nearly one-tenth of a mile is five stories in height, and is beautifully decorated thoughout with rich fresco painting, of every shade of color and variety of style. Nearly one huudred parlors, with bath rooms and chambers attached, are richly overlaid with velvet carpetings of the most costly kinds, and overhung with drapery of a design and shade corresponding with the fresco painting of the walls which is in no two apartments the same. Besides these there are about 200 gentlemen's rooms, finished in a style but little inferior, with hot and cold baths and every other convenience. All the principal rooms are provided with rose-wood furniture, and variously colored heavy silk brocatelle. The entire building will accommodate from 600 to 700 guests. Mirrors, both mantel and pier glasses, are placed in the parlors the aggregate expense of which is not far from $18,000. The largest are 9½ by 8½ feet, and are wider than any previously imported. One of these is placed in the *bridal parlor*, which is the most gorgeously furnished in the building. The bedstead alone cost $1,000; and the bedspread, which is of canary-colored satin, embroideries with needle-work, cost $300. The drapery in this parlor, with its suite of rooms, cost $2,500. The cabinet furniture is covered with gold and orange brocatelle. In decorating the parlors and dining halls from $10,000 to $12,000 has been expended.

ON ITS OWN PLATFORM.—The Tribune *stands on its own platform*, it says, and *will do its utmost for the election of Scott and Graham.* This is in its card for the sale of Scott Roorbacks. Thus, even in a business way, it repudiates the Whig Platform, and spits on the sentiments of the best of the Whigs. As well spit in their faces at once.—*Balt. Argus.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit four dollar notes of the State of North Carolina. They are distinguishable from the genuine ones by the signature of the President, D. Cameron, which is a fame

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Ellen Day.

There is cherished memory,
Which I would not forget;
A dear, delightful dream of love,
That lingers round me yet:
For in that dream I wonder back
To years long passed away;
And seem to be, the boy I was,
When I met Ellen Day.

I was sixteen, she was two years less;
And never to my sight,
Had such a maiden form appeared,
So like an angel bright.
We met, beneath the forest shade,
She was our Queen of May;
And from that hour, queen of my heart,
Was lovely Ellen Day.

She was my partner in the dance,
Beneath the greenwood tree;
She sung a ballad which rehearsed
True love's sad history;
I then was young, my locks were dark,
But now, my hair is gray:
Yet never voice seemed sweet to me,
As that of Ellen Day.

The live-long day, my heart was light,
For she was by my side;
And though a boy, I inly vowed,
To win her for my bride:
That evening, as we homeward walked,
I gave my heart away,
And gained another; 'twas the heart,
Of lovely Ellen Day.

Four years sped by—another year,
And at the altar we
Most fondly hoped to link for aye,
Our earthly destiny:
But oh! before the year had fled,
Death bore my love away;
And laid within the grave so cold,
My lovely Ellen Day.

I mourn her yet; the only charm
Of life has passed away;
For, oh! my heart is buried in
The grave of Ellen Day.
Long years have fled, yet by her grave,
I daily kneel, and pray;
And soon, I hope to lay me down,
Beside my Ellen Day.

I See A Man.

I do not see his shabby dress,
I see him in his manliness,
I see his axe; I see his spade;
I see a man that God has made;
If such a man before you stand,
Give him your heart—give him your hand,
And praise your Maker for such men,
They make this old earth new again.

Activity in Breadstuffs and Advance in Prices.

The news by the Atlantic has had a very favorable influence upon the produce markets. There was a gradual advance in New York on flour and grain last week, consequent upon the advices per Canada, and we see there was on Monday still further improvement. The N. Y. Express gives the following comparison of prices, made up from the daily market reports in the Express, which shows at a glance the improvement in some of the principal brands:

	Prices Monday, Aug. 15.	Prices Monday, Aug. 22.
Ordinary State	$3 91@4	$4 44@4 50
" Western	3 91@4 18	4 44@4 56½
Southern	4 25@4 44	4 50@4 68½
Rye Flour	3 37½	3 62½
Wheat (O) good	91 a 92	1 10@1 11
Genesee	1 05@1 13	1 07@1 15
Canadian	93a 95	94a 99
Southern White	98a 99	1 00@1 09
Ohio do	96a 98	1 10@1 11
Maryland do	92a 96	1 07@1 10
Rye	77	80
Corn	68a 70	71a 72

The Express adds: the transactions for the past few days have been immense, and the greater part of the purchases, we are informed, are for shipment. As the stock of shipping grades of flour, just now, is very light, speculators are calculating upon a still further improvement, especially should the intelligence by the next steamer be of the right kind. Freights, we may add, are favorably affected by this extra demand for shipment. The rates for flour to Liverpool have gone up 6d. per barrel, and 1d. a 2d. for grain.

In Philadelphia the advance in the market here was shared to an almost corresponding extent in the market.

Since Monday, however, the general markets have exhibited less spirit. Flour in New York, on Tuesday, was 6¼ cents, and, in some cases, 12½ cents down. Wheat brought full prices. Corn in better supply.

The New York Times, of Wednesday, says:

Produce bills begin to appear more freely; but the relief from flour and grain, it should be borne in mind, in contrast with the current heavy import of goods, is inconsiderable. The 1,400,000 barrels of flour, and 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, shipped to Great Britain from the principal ports of the United States for 11¼ months, since 1st September, 1851, would not pay for over one-half of the foreign imports of the month of August alone. The bulk of breadstuffs to go forward, under enhanced prices, it is hoped, will be large, but a barrel of flour and 5 bushels of wheat, each to the £ sterling, create exchange slowly.

Sunday Reading.

LIFE'S DECLINE.—Sadness is apt to gather over the thoughts of those who are in the middle of their career and the strength of their days, in the anticipation of the "sere and yellow leaf" of life's decline. Though they wish to be spared to be old, they shrink from the destiny of being old. And this is an inconsistency and a weakness. "Age is dark and unlovely," is the favorite chant of youth's boding time. Inexperience deceries it, without knowing what it is. Gay hearts look away from it as one of nature's sternest necessities. Imagination finds resemblances to it in the autumnal landscape, with its lengthening night and its wilted glories. The poetry that we all read, sings drearily of this declension of human power, the stripping off of the earth's bravery.

"Where is the pride of Summer—the green prime—
The many, many leaves all twinkling? Three
On the mossed elm; three on the naked lime
Trembling, and one upon the old oak tree!
Alone, alone.
Upon a mossy stone,
We sit and reckon up the dead and gone,
With the last leaves for a love rosary."

There is a charm in such expressions of sensibility that easily melts us. But let us not yield to them too far; nor ascribe to them more truth than they really contain. No sentimental beauty should mislead us to be unjust to the privileges of our being; ungrateful for the provision that are treasured up for the latter days, as well as for the former; and mistrustful of ther Heavenly Farther, who guides to the end and "saves to the utmost." He sends the same angels that watch over his little ones to bear up in their arms the aged ones also, when they are worn with the length of their journey and their strength faileth. I can contemplate nothing more venerable or dear than the finishing—long may it be before it is finished!—of a well spent life; with its ripened experience, its mellow wisdom, its remembrances full of peace, and its hopes full of immortality. It may be useful to the last; and more useful as it draws nigh to the last. Does it not tread closer on the heavenly world? And what new thing is it for eyes, that were even growing dim to outward beauty, to see the future kindling up with a brighter sun, and to catch visions of God? "At that day shall a man look to his Maker." We are no believers in the capacity of ignorance successfully to excite social functions, which require knowledge and experience for their beneficial exercise, and still less in the notion that any multiplies of ignorance will constitute knowledge. But in this we have undoubted faith—that if the people possessed political power, the mere selfish instincts of the upper and middle classes, would render them as anxious to educate them as they have hitherto been apathetic. When we visit the lion in his cage, and are satisfied that the bars have strength enough to confine him we look with indifference, or mere curiosity, on his teeth and claws; but break down the iron gratings, and let him loose upon us, or shut us up beside him, and we should hasten to extract, if we could, those impliments of destruction. Thus it is with the people. While we are able by horse, foot and artillery, criminal officers, judges and tools, to restrain them, with all their rude habits and fierce instincts rife within them, we quietly leave them to degradation until we settle our own ecclesiastical and theological disputes regarding the persons by whom, and the manner in which their teeth and claws should be removed.—*Westminster Review.*

NEW PLAN FOR BUILDING STEAMERS.—A new plan for building steamers has been brought out in England, and an experimental boat built to run from London to Boulogne. This boat is 235 feet long, 20 feet beam; of 280 tons burden, and has an engine of 50 horse power. The bow and stern are filled with fixed air like a life boat. If it meets the expectations of the inventor and builders, two immense vessels of 10,000 tons and 1,000 horse power, will at once be built on the same plan; they will run from London to the East Indies in thirty days, without stopping

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 26—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with boat Odd Fellow in tow.
Steamer Ontario, Chase, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.
Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.
27—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, from Charleston, with 45 passengers.
27—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Schr. Joseph Ann, Ellis, from Little River, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.
28—Schr. R. W. Brown, Hobart, from Savannah, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr. James G. King, Wainright, from Boston, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with ice.
Schr. Henry Lee, Errickson, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.
U. S. Mail Steamer Gov Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 48 passengers.
29.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 48 passengers.
Schr. Wake, Briggs, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.
Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.
Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Willis' Creek, to John Banks; with two boats in tow.
Schr. P. C. Ferguson, Johnson, from Charleston, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.
30.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, fm Charleston, with 32 passengers.

CLEARED.

27.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 70 passengers.
Schr. Francis Satterly, Davis, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 178 bales cotton, 14 do. sheeting, 17 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,071 do. rosin.
Schr. Maria, Crary, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 766 bbls. rosin, 434 do. spirits turpentine.
Br. Brig Vernal, Innis, for Port au Spain, Trinidad, by G. W. Davis; with 90,000 feet lumber, and 25,000 contract shingles.
27—Schr. Dolphin, Hill, for Newbern, by A. Martin; with molasses.
Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for New River, by A. Martin; with mdze.
Brig Eleanor, Philips, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 81,500 feet lumber, 55 bbls. rosin.
28—Schr. Balance, Mathis, for Boston, by J. H. Planner; with 135,000 feet lumber, 100 bbls. rosin.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.
Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with boat Odd Fellow in tow.
Schr. Sidney Price, Somers, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss.
Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, for Boston, by George Harriss.
Schr. Topaz, Lewis, for Hyde county, by Miles Costin.
Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, for Hyde co., by Miles Costin.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Smith, for Charleston, with 68 passengers.
28—Steamer Ontario, Chase, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores and cotton.
29.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 78 passengers.
Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.
30.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 45 passengers.
Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.
Schr. Frances Ann, Smaw, for Washington, N. C., by J. R. Blossom.
Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 175 bbls. rosin, 25 do. spirits turpentine, 112,791 feet lumber.
Steamer Brothers, Banks, for White Hall, by Jno. Banks; with two boats in tow.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Schr. Pauline, Stites, at this port from Jacksonville, E. F., 13th inst. lat. 32 25', on the West edge of the Gulf Stream, spoke schr. Emily, Weaver, from Savannah for Philadelphia, with loss of mainmast, foretopmast and flying jibboom; would put into